

1 Half Title

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4-5 Foreword from a Royal Family member

Chapter 1 –

Coronation and Commonwealth (half-page chapter opener)

8-9 – Great Granny Isla explains the jubilee and its importance to her great grandchild Isabella. Illustration to show Great Granny Isla telling Isabella all about the jubilee.

“What do you mean, you don’t know what the jubilee is?”

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

“No, I’m not sure, Great Granny Isla,” Isabella admitted through a mouthful of cake crumbs.

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

“It is a special celebration and lots of people will be talking about it. It’s just the most wonderful thing. It’ll be on the television, and there will be so many festivities taking place, like parades across the whole of the UK, with street parties, barbecues, afternoon teas, all sorts!”

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

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

Great Granny Isla opened her eyes wider. “It’s for the Queen!” At this, she leapt up out of her chair and announced, “This year, in 2022, our Queen will have been on the throne for 70 years, so we’re going to celebrate this anniversary as the Platinum Jubilee! What 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, indeed!” agreed Great Granny Isla. “You weren’t born but I’m 96 this year... I’m exactly the same age as the Queen. I remember so much of it.”

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

“Now, you can open it...”

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

10-11 – Isabella sees Great Granny’s treasures box for the first time.

Illustration to show the treasures box as the main focus, with Isabella looking inside.

Isabella pushed the lid of the box back as far as it would go and looked inside. It was heaving 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.

“This is everything I’ve loved in my lifetime,” said Great Granny Isla, looking over Isabella’s shoulder. “I started collecting things as a child – little bits and bobs I 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 it... “Wait, who is this?” Isabella pulled out a stunning photograph of a young lady wearing a crown.

12-13 – Isabella sees a picture of the Queen and finds out about the Coronation.

Illustration to show Isabella and Great Granny Isla admiring a picture of the Queen at her coronation.

“Who is this?” Isabella waved the picture under her Great Granny Isla’s nose.

“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 a magical word, but she couldn’t quite put her finger on what it meant. “What was the Coronation, Great Granny Isla?”

“The Coronation was the ceremony to honour Princess Elizabeth becoming Queen Elizabeth II. It was the first coronation to be shown on television... not everyone had televisions back then. But those that did, or knew someone who did, tuned in!”

Great Granny Isla stared at the picture for a long time, “Can you believe it? 70 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 Isla 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. You see, I was the same age as Princess Elizabeth when she became Queen, and I’ve felt like I’ve been growing up with her ever since. 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 about the Coronation in my Treasures Box, let me show you...”

Separate reference box on what to call the Queen:

Royal titles

Queen Elizabeth II has been known by this name in most parts of the UK ever since the Coronation. However, in Scotland, she is referred to as Her Majesty, the Queen. This is because Queen Elizabeth I was Queen of England only 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. The Queen inherited the title of Duke from her distant ancestor William the Conqueror.

14-15 – Reference spread – the Coronation shown like a scrapbook page full of pictures and information. Include images of the Queen being crowned, newspaper cuttings etc. As though various pieces of coronation memorabilia have been taken from Great Grandma Isla’s Treasures Box and scattered across the page.

Great Granny speech bubble top left:

“This is the newspaper clipping I was looking for! It tells you all about the Coronation – just as though you were there!”

Coronation ceremony

The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II took place on 2nd June 1953. Thousands of people lined the streets of London, while many at home watched on the television or listened on the radio.

The day unfolded like a fairytale. All the staff at Buckingham Palace waited inside the Grand Hall to see the Queen and the 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 all the way along The Mall to see the family passing by. Some people even sailed all the way from Australia just to be there for the big occasion!

When the Queen stepped out of the coach at Westminster Abbey, she revealed a grand gown of white satin, embroidered with national symbols in gold and silver thread. She wore the George IV State Diadem, made famous as the crown featured on postage stamps. This crown was created in 1820 and featured roses, shamrocks, and thistles to represent England, Ireland, and Scotland, 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.

The couple entered Westminster Abbey for a lavish ceremony held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which lasted almost three hours. Among the congregation was the Queen's eldest son, Prince Charles, who had received a hand-painted children's invitation. He was the only child to watch his mother's Coronation because his younger sister, Princess Anne, was a toddler and considered too young to go. In total, 8,251 people from all over the world attended the Coronation, with a total of 129 nations and territories being officially represented at the ceremony.

The Queen was crowned in St Edward's Chair, a special seat handcrafted in 1300 for King Edward I. The 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 her Coronation dress on six more occasions, including the Opening of Parliament in New Zealand and Australia in 1954.

Include speech bubbles on the spread to keep the narrative story flowing:

Isabella speech bubble: "Just look at the Queen's gown!"

Great Granny Isla speech bubble: "11 million people all across the UK listened on the radio and about 20 million watched the Coronation on the television. Many people had not watched television before, and some bought or rented them especially!"

At the end, in the bottom right corner of the spread...

Isabella speech bubble: "Umm... what is the UK, Great Granny?"

Great Granny speech bubble: "Let me show you, Isabella... I have a map somewhere."

16-19 – Reference spreads – Map of the UK in the centre, then four coloured timelines coming from each coloured country: England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Each timeline to detail the individual history of the countries of the UK. Kings and Queens of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

“The UK is the four countries of the United Kingdom – including England!” said Great Granny

“Oh! I never knew! Can you show me on the map?” said Isabella

The UK

Our nation is officially known as The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – or simply the UK for short. It was developed in 1922 as one united country made up of four smaller lands – England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Altogether about 68 million people live in the UK. By area, England is the largest part of the United Kingdom. London is the capital of both England and the United Kingdom.

Union Jack

The flag of the UK is more widely known as the Union Jack. It incorporates 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 Union Jack because the flag was created when Wales was already part of the Kingdom of England.

England

England forms the southern half of Great Britain. Nearly 84 per cent of the UK population lives in England, mainly in its major cities.

Scotland

Scotland is in the northern half of Great Britain (which is the island that is also home to Wales and England). It is home to the great Scottish Highlands and its capital is the medieval city of Edinburgh.

Wales

Wales is the smallest of the countries 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.

Northern Ireland

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

England timeline:

- 43–80 CE: England becomes part of the Roman Empire
- 410 CE: Romans leave Britain. Angles and Saxons begin to arrive
- 600 CE: Anglo-Saxon kingdoms control most of England
- 793 CE: The first Viking attacks begin
- 1066: William of Normandy becomes King of England after winning the Battle of Hastings
- 1215: The Magna Carta states kings must also obey the laws
- 1485: Henry Tudor becomes King Henry VII after killing Richard III
- 1649: People see that a king cannot rule without Parliament, as Charles I is executed
- 1884: Third Reform Act means that nearly two-thirds of all men can vote
- 1917: House of Windsor begins – and continues to this day with Queen Elizabeth II's reign

Wales timeline:

- 78 CE: Roman conquest of Wales complete
- 410 CE: After the Romans withdraw from Britain, the first Welsh kingdoms appear
- 750–790 CE: Offa's Dyke is built, separating Wales from the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England
- 1067 onwards: Normans gradually expand control over much of Wales, despite strong Welsh resistance
- 1284: Edward I conquers most of Wales and builds strong castles. His son, Edward, is made Prince of Wales in 1301
- 1485: Henry Tudor and his army defeat Richard III, making Henry the new King of England
- 1913: Peak of iron and coal production in Wales
- 1925: Plaid Cymru, the Welsh Nationalist political party, is set up
- 1951: Snowdonia National Park opens
- 1999: The National Assembly for Wales is formed

Scotland timeline:

- 122 CE: Romans build Hadrian's Wall to keep the tribes of Scotland out of the Empire
- 397 CE: First church set up by Scottish St Ninian
- 685 CE: The Picts win the Battle of Dun Nechtain, keeping the Saxons and Angles out of Scotland
- 802 CE: the Vikings burn the monastery at Iona
- 1297: William Wallace leads the Scots to victory over the English
- 1328: England sees Scotland as an independent country in the Treaty of Northampton
- 1413: University of St Andrews is established
- 1603: James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England
- 1696: Act of Scottish Parliament sets up a school in every parish in Scotland
- 1707: Act of Union joins England and Scotland
- 1934: The Scottish National Party is founded
- 1999: The new Scottish Parliament sits in Edinburgh

Northern Ireland timeline:

- 432 CE: St Patrick returns to Ireland to spread Christianity
- 841 CE: Vikings settle in Dublin
- 1171: Henry II lands in Ireland and declares himself Lord of Ireland
- 1542: Irish Parliament passes Act establishing Henry VIII as the King of Ireland
- 1609: Many Scottish farmers settle in the north of Ireland
- 1801: Act of Union makes Ireland part of the United Kingdom
- 1845–49: The Irish potato famine kills more than one million people
- 1922: Irish Free State becomes an independent country. Northern Ireland stays in the UK
- 1969: The Troubles – the conflict between Catholics and Protestants – begin

- 1999: A government, the Northern Ireland Assembly, is set up to run the country

Add speech bubble to p.19 - Isabella: "Wow, there is so much history to each country!"

19 - Kings and Queens spread

"Your map was so helpful," declared Isabella as she settled down in Great Granny's comfy armchair. "I can see how the four countries come together now."

"So our Queen is in charge of the UK today. But now I'm wondering... who ruled these four nations in the past?"

"Good question!" smiled Great Granny Isla, putting her arm around Isabella. "Let me tell you about some of them..."

Historic kings and queens:

Aethelstan, first king of England, 925 CE–939 CE

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

Brian Boru, High King of Ireland, 1002 CE–1014 CE

Brian was King of Munster, then conquered Leinster and defeated the Vikings. He is considered to be the only man who managed to unite Ireland, at least for a while. He died at the Battle of Clontarf two days before Easter Sunday on Good Friday. Legend goes that Brian refused to fight and kill people on such a holy day. His harp is still regarded as the symbol of Ireland.

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales, 1246 CE–1282 CE

Llywelyn is known as "Llywelyn the Last" or "the last King of Wales". During his reign, Edward I of England conquered more and more of Wales. Finally Llywelyn was killed in battle, leaving Wales and England to be united under one king.

Mary Queen of Scots, Queen of Scotland, 1543 CE–1567 CE

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

20–21 – Reference spread – Cultures of the UK – a celebration of all things English / Scottish / Welsh / Northern Irish to highlight individual identities in terms of landmarks, sports, history and culture, and the arts.

Great Granny Isla turned to face Isabella, “The great thing about having lots of different monarchs and separate histories of the UK countries is that they all come together in a huge melting pot of wonderfully different cultures.”

“How can I find out more about all the different parts?”

“Here you go!” said Great Granny Isla, handing over a leaflet from the Treasures Box. “You can read all about the remarkable legacy that the UK has to offer.”

• **Landmarks:**

The UK has a changing landscape, from the rolling hills and valleys of Wales to the rocky coastline of Scotland, and the busy Northern Irish towns to the historic English cities. The Queen has been to each UK nation many times, and has seen so much of its breathtaking scenery, such as Mount Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, Giant’s Causeway in Northern Ireland, the stunning lochs of Scotland and even visited Manchester Cathedral in 2021 to celebrate the Church’s 600th Anniversary.

Lochs in Scotland

Giant’s Causeway (Northern Ireland)

Mount Snowdon (Wales)

Speech bubble:

Isabella: “Look at these beautiful lochs and mountains! I must go on a trip around the UK, Great Granny Isla!” said Isabella.

• **Sports:**

The UK was the birthplace of many sports, including football, tennis, Gaelic football, cricket, golf, and rugby. Traditionally, it was also home to sports like hurling, cnapan, and shinty. London remains the only city to have hosted the Olympic Games three times, while Edinburgh is one of only two cities to host the Commonwealth Games twice. You’ll also find rugby matches at the Principality Stadium, the Gaelic Games at Casement Park, the Highland Games played across Scotland, the annual tennis championship at Wimbledon, and football tournaments at Wembley, where the Queen handed the World Cup trophy to England captain Bobby Moore after their victory in 1966.

Cricket / football / Wimbledon / Wembley (England)

Football / Highland Games (Scotland)

Gaelic football (Northern Ireland)

• **History & culture:**

History is brought to life in the many castles, cathedrals, and churches of the UK. As well as the memorable locations for historic battle scenes, like Battle Abbey on the site of the Battle of Hastings or through its wide range of protected World Heritage sites, like Hadrian's Wall, Stonehenge, and Kew Gardens. The UK is also recognised for its diverse culture, with ten native languages in common use. The countries of the UK are known for afternoon tea and cricket in England, haggis and kilts in Scotland, laverbread and daffodils in Wales, and soda bread and folk music in Northern Ireland.

Tower of London / Elizabeth Tower/ afternoon tea (England)

Edinburgh Castle/ Holyroodhouse/ Canongate Kirk/ kilts (Scotland)

Caernarfon Castle (Wales)

Hillsborough Castle/ Traditional folk music (Ireland)

• **The Arts:**

The UK has produced an impressive array of literature, art, and music. From the historic plays of William Shakespeare, to the more recent works of Roald Dahl and on screen debuts of John Boyega and Michelle Fairley. Throughout her reign, the Queen has seen a wide collection of authors, poets, musicians, and artists emerge from the UK. Each year the Royal Variety Performance is held, where artists perform in front of members of the Royal Family, including the Queen herself. She has been lucky enough to watch performances from Tom Jones, Susan Boyle, and Emili Sandé.

Adele/ Labyrinth/ Idris Elba/ John Boyega / Helen Mirren / Emma Thompson (England)

Jack Vettriano / Annie Lennox / Susan Boyle/ Emeli Sande (Scotland)

Roald Dahl / Tom Jones / Charlotte Church / Catherine Zeta Jones / Ruth Jones (Wales)

Van Morrison / Michelle Fairley / Liam Neeson / CS Lewis (Northern Ireland)

Could also include pics of galleries/theatres/museums if you wanted

**22–23 – Isabella discovers the world map and learns about the Commonwealth.
Illustration to show the pair looking at the map spread across the floor.**

Isabella had learned so much about the UK, and she couldn't wait to hear more. While Great Granny Isla 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 giant map of the world! Isabella loved looking at maps and having the world laid out before her.

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

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

Together they moved to the armchair, where Great Granny Isla's old, ginger pussycat, Dougal, was sitting, and studied the map.

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

“That's right!”

“I love to travel and see the world, I'm a bit like the Queen in that respect... she's been to loads of countries. So many more than me! Her first overseas trip was a visit to southern Africa when she was 20! Since then, she has ridden an elephant 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 magical word. “What is the Commonwealth? I've never heard of it.”

Great Granny Isla replied, “When the Queen took to the throne, she became head of the Commonwealth. It's a group of countries that were once part of the British Empire. Today, there are 54 countries from all over the world that are still in the Commonwealth, but at the start, it's only members were Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. It's grown so much!”

Reference box: What does the Commonwealth do?

The goal of the Commonwealth is to create a better, fairer, and equal future for the citizens of the 54 Commonwealth nations. This is achieved by encouraging peace within each member country, helping to improve education and healthcare, expanding economic and employment opportunities, and helping to address global challenges, such as climate change. The

Commonwealth aims to respond to members' needs and encourage them all to make their voices heard on the international stage.

24–25 – Reference spread – Commonwealth countries explored, with a map of the world showing the Commonwealth countries. Illustration of world map with a colour key for current countries of the Commonwealth. As well as reference box on Commonwealth campaigners – Nelson Mandela, Khofi Annan, Wangari Maathai, Benazir Bhutto, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, and Malala Yousafzai.

- **Papua New Guinea**

Joined the Commonwealth in 1975

Papua New Guinea is rich in biodiversity, boasting more than 20,000 plant species, 800 species of coral, 600 species of fish, and 750 species of birds.

- **Kenya**

Joined the Commonwealth in 1963

Kenya plays host to the annual migration of animals across the Maasai Mara national park.

- **Mozambique**

Joined the Commonwealth in 1995

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

- **Tanzania**

Joined the Commonwealth in 1961

Tanzania is home to grasslands, mountains, and the Serengeti National Park.

- **Trinidad and Tobago**

Joined the Commonwealth in 1962

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

Great Granny speech bubble, “Did you know that the Commonwealth is home to 2.4 billion people? Some truly amazing people have come from these countries like Nelson Mandela, Wangari Maathai, Benazir Bhutto, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala and Malala Yousafzai. My goodness, the world is full of inspiring people!

“I don't know all of these people, Great Granny Isla. Could you tell me a little bit more about them?” asked Isabella.

Commonwealth campaigners reference 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 government. On his release, Mandela became the first president of the new democratic South Africa. He went on to win the Nobel Peace Prize, as well as more than 250 other awards.

Kofi Annan

Ghanaian diplomat Kofi Annan (1938–2018) was Secretary-General of the United Nations for almost a decade. During this time, he highlighted human rights issues and received the Nobel Peace Prize for his work.

Wangari Maathai

Kenyan environmentalist 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.

P.25 - Add another box of campaigners:

Benazir Bhutto

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

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala

Nigerian-American economist (1954–) Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala became the seventh Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2021, which ensures that global trade takes place fairly. She became the first woman and the first African to have this role.

Malala Yousafzai

Pakistani schoolgirl Malala Yousafzai (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 recovered to graduate from Oxford University and become the youngest person ever to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

P.25 - add Isabella speech bubble: "So many absolute legends come from Commonwealth countries!" said Isabella.

Page 26 – Single page Glossary for Chapter 1.

Words to include – national symbols, magna carta, civil war, gaelic games, british empire, biodiversity, nobel peace prize, trade, apartheid, congregation, CE, government, parliament, climate change, famine, Green Belt Movement, United Nations, human rights, melting pot

Chapter 2 –

Family and friends (half-page chapter opener)

28–29 – Isabella finds her own family tree in the Treasures Box.

Illustration to show Great Granny and Isabella looking at the family tree with funny portraits of family members.

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 in photos of people.

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

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

“Of course, you’re one of the most recent additions to our family. There is your brother and sister, your mum and dad, your grandma and grandad, and then there is me and your Great Grandpa Charlie!”

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

“That’s my mum and dad,” explained Great Granny Isla. “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.

“My goodness, yes! The family tree goes right back in time, through the years, the decades, and the centuries. 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 in all the people and all the different relationships. Finally she asked a question.

“Does everyone have a family tree?”

“They most certainly do. 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 she stuck her head inside the box and started rummaging.

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

30–31 – Reference spread showing the Royal Family tree of the House of Windsor, going from King George V in 1910 to the present-day Queen Elizabeth II. Include an information box on the House of Windsor and a side panel of famous British rulers – Victoria, Elizabeth I, and Henry VIII. Scrapbook style to show the Royal Family tree, then postcards along the side of other rulers as if all were found inside the Treasures Box.

Speech bubbles, page 30:

Isabella: “Wow! The Royal family tree is much bigger than ours!”

Great Granny Isla: “The Queen has lots of great grandchildren, so the tree keeps growing.”

House of Windsor

The royal house 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, which continues to this day. King George V was the grandson of Queen Victoria and the grandfather of our Queen Elizabeth II. All the members of the Royal Family today are descended from King George V and his wife, Queen Mary.

Royal Family tree

Show complete Royal Family tree of the House of Windsor, starting with King George V in 1917 and going up to the present day with Queen Elizabeth II and her four children, eight grandchildren, and 12 great grandchildren.

Side panel:

Royal rulers:

Henry VIII (years as King 1509–1547)

After becoming king as a teenager, Henry ruled for 38 years and replaced the Catholic religion with his own, called the Church of England. He is famous for having six wives, of which he divorced two and beheaded two.

Elizabeth I (years as Queen 1558–1603)

Queen Elizabeth I was the daughter of King Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She never married and instead focused on her reign, which lasted 45 years. This period became known as a

Golden Age of travel and trade for England, and included the famous defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English navy.

Victoria (years as Queen 1837–1901)

Queen Victoria's reign lasted almost 64 years. This was the longest reign until Queen Elizabeth II surpassed her. The Victorian Age was a time of expansion and progress, including putting a stop to slavery and constructing railways and the London Underground.

Speech bubble, page 31, Isabella: "I recognise these kings and queens from my history lessons at school!"

32–33 – Showing the Queen's love of animals, particularly her passion for corgis and horse racing.

After looking at the Royal Family tree, Isabella's jaw dropped open. "The Royal Family is huge!"

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

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

Reference box:

Prize pets

In 1933, King George VI brought home a corgi when Elizabeth was a young girl. She adored the pup and soon loved this particular dog breed. To date, the Queen has owned about 30 corgis.

"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! That was how she got into horse riding and owning race horses."

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

Reference 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 goes to Royal Ascot every year to watch the horse races.

"I'm not sure I will get a pony," giggled Isabella.

34–35 – Isabella finds out the meaning and the history of the British monarchy, including the first monarch of England, the system of monarchy, and the Queen’s involvement in Parliament.

Isabella pulled up a chair so she could have a really good look around in 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.

“Great Granny, what makes the Royal Family, the Royal Family? Why can’t we also be the Royal Family?” asked Isabella, curious.

“That’s a really good question,” agreed Great Granny Isla. “They have a long line of rulers in their family. The rule is passed down to members of the family. A very long time ago, more than 1,000 years to be precise, King Aethelstan was the first monarch to rule over the whole of England. Queen Elizabeth II can trace her family all the way back to him. But there were different kings and queens in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, too. Her Majesty is also descended from Kenneth McAlpin, the first king of a united Scotland. The first monarch of the entire UK was much more recent – King George V in 1922.”

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

“Hang on, I’ve got a book somewhere that explains it all!” said Great Granny Isla. She reached up high, took a book off the shelf, and handed it to Isabella.

“Here you go, this should help...”

Information box explaining the system of monarchy:

Monarchy

In the past, many countries were led by a king, a queen, or an emperor. When a ruler died, the power automatically passed on to their eldest child. Some countries, such as England, still have a monarchy, but today it is slightly different. We now have a constitutional monarchy, which means the king or queen shares power with the government. Therefore, the monarchy does not make decisions on behalf of everyone. Instead, democratic countries, like England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland allow people to vote for their leaders and their government that deals with the day-to-day running of the country.

“So if the government is in charge of the day-to-day running of the country, what does the Queen do?” asked Isabella, curious.

“The Queen still has tasks to carry out, she’s very busy I can tell you.”

Great Granny Isla showed Isabella an article detailing all of the Queen’s duties in parliament.

Isabella sat in silence taking all this new information in. Being the Queen isn't as easy as she thought!

Reference box:

Parliamentary duties

- 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.
- The Queen opens Parliament every year after the summer holiday and after general elections.
- In the run-up to a general election, the Queen must dismiss Parliament.
- 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.
- The Queen meets and advises Prime Ministers at weekly meetings.

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

36–37 – Great-Granny parallels the love of her life with the Queen and Prince Philip. Illustration of Great-Granny Isla holding a framed photograph of her and her deceased husband when they were young, also show a picture of the Queen and Prince Philip.

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

They sat facing the fireplace with all the family photographs on the mantelpiece. One was of Great Granny Isla and Great Grandpa Charlie on their wedding day. Isabella wondered if the Queen had even been married and so she asked.

“What a pair they were! She, the future queen, he, the handsome sailor. They married in 1947, the year before my own wedding, and were married for a total of 73 years before Philip passed away. Imagine!”

As she said this, Great Granny Isla passed a photograph of the Queen and Prince Philip to Isabella.

Include a reference box chronicling key dates in the marriage of the Queen and Prince Philip:

The Queen and Prince Philip timeline:

1934 – Met as teenagers.
1947 – Engaged and married.
1948 – First son Charles is born.
1950 – Only daughter Anne is born.
1952 – 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 – Philip dies aged 99.

38–39 – Isabella’s friends come over to see the Treasures Box to find memorabilia to take into school for Show and Tell. Illustration to show a mix of boys, girls, ethnicities, all making their selections for Show and Tell from the Treasures Box.

“Morning sleepyhead!” chuckled Great Granny Isla, as Isabella wandered towards her. “Looking through my Treasures Box must have really worn you out!”

Isabella nodded and let out a huge yawn, “What time is it?”

Just as Great Granny Isla went to respond, the doorbell rang. Isabella got up, strolled to the front door, and peered through the spy hole. Two of her friends and her cousin Rhys, were standing on the doorstep. Oh no! Isabella was supposed to meet them today, but had lost track of time. Rhys had travelled all the way from Wales to visit her for half term!

Great Granny Isla answered the door and Isabella gave her friends and her cousin a quick hug. “I’m so sorry, I slept over here last night!”

“No problem Issy, your Mum knew where you were so she dropped us off here,” said Rhys, encouragingly.

Great Granny Isla stood in the doorway and smiled, “Come in, come in, you’re all very welcome. It is lovely to see you, Rhys.” Great Granny Isla bent down and gave him a squeeze.

Soon, there was squash and fruit cake for everyone. Rhys, Isabella, and her friends were very happy! Isabella proudly showed them the Treasures Box. They were all excited to see Great Granny Isla’s collection of memories.

“You know what? This would be perfect to take into school for Show and Tell.”

Her friends nodded in agreement, but Great Granny Isla and Rhys looked at each other, confused.

“What’s Show and Tell?” asked Great Granny Isla.

“A-ha! Now it’s my turn to teach you something,” giggled Isabella. “Every week at school we have to bring something special to show and tell with the class. We talk about what it is and why it’s important to us.”

Great Granny Isla frowned and said, “The Treasures Box is very heavy though. Why don’t you each pick something to take in and talk about? The Platinum Jubilee is coming up, so why not pick something for that?”

Rhys rummaged around in the box while Isabella’s friends chose a selection of newspaper cuttings from the Queen’s Coronation, a commemorative coin produced for the 1977 Silver Jubilee, and a set of postcards showing different decades of Queen Elizabeth’s reign.

Isabella chose some Union Jack bunting that her great granny had made in 1953 to decorate her home for the Coronation party. Although the colours had faded over time, the bunting was still pretty.

“Thank you, Great Granny Isla!” This was going to be the best Show and Tell ever!

Spread 40–41 – The family do a sightseeing bus tour of London, visiting places related to the Queen, including a mini, simplified map of London showing the locations of Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Houses of Parliament, London Eye. Illustration of the family on the top deck of the bus showing Isabella going past Buckingham Palace. Please note Great Granny is not on the tour.

There was cause for excitement the following weekend. Isabella and her cousin had been so inspired by the souvenirs in the Treasure Box that the entire family had decided to go on a tour of London together. Rhys was thrilled – he hadn’t been to London before.

Great Granny Isla couldn’t manage a day in the city, but Isabella and Rhys were going to video call her for the best bits.

They both shrieked with amazement as famous landmarks passed by.

“Look, Great Granny!” Isabella shouted. “There is Big Ben, did you see? The Houses of Parliament.... over there is the London Eye... then the Houses of Parliament... can you see?”

“Perfectly, my dear, thank you.”

Buckingham Palace looked stunning in the spring sunshine.

“A home fit for a queen!” smiled Isabella.

The tour guide told them that this was the Queen’s main home. It has 775 rooms, a theatre, ballroom, chapel, tennis court, swimming pool, post office, and helipad. Wow!

Isabella and Rhys repeated the information to Great Granny on the phone.

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

Soon after, they stopped outside Westminster Abbey. The place where Elizabeth and Philip got married.

The tour guide informed the passengers that the Princess had a dress handmade by 350 seamstresses, eight bridesmaids, and the couple had 2,000 guests. The guide went on to explain, “The wedding was spectacular and no expense was spared. Even their wedding rings were made of rare Welsh gold. This is something that has been carried on in future royal weddings, like in Lady Diana Spencer and Prince Charles’ wedding in 1981, William and Catherine’s wedding in 2011, and Harry and Meghan’s wedding in 2018.”

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

Page 42 – Single page Glossary for Chapter 2.

Words to include – Church of England, beheaded, the navy, slavery, rulers, democracy, duties, members of parliament, general election, political party, prime minister, commemorative, bunting, descended

Chapter 3 –

Ambitions and achievements (half-page chapter opener)

44–45 – Great-Granny explains how the Queen stepped up to the throne as a young woman following the unexpected death of her father, including the famous quote about dedicating her life to the service of the Commonwealth.

Illustration to show Great-Granny as a nurse in the photograph with a picture of the Queen as a young woman giving a speech lying beside the Treasures Box.

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 Isla was dressed as a nurse in the black and white picture.

“I helped out 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! I’m so proud of you.” Isabella was amazed at all the things she was finding out about Great Granny Isla.

“Thank you, but I was one of many. Even the Queen did her bit. On her 21st birthday, during the war, Princess Elizabeth made a radio speech dedicating her life to the service of the Commonwealth.”

Pull-out quote:

“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 was impressed.

“She is such an inspiration. When she was only 25, 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. She had to step up and lead the country. She was so brave, calm, and resilient.”

“What an incredible woman!” exclaimed Isabella.

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

46–47 – Great Granny describes life during wartime and how the Queen helped the war effort, including an information box on The Blitz and explanation of ration books. Illustration to show Isabella looking at the ration book while Great Granny shares stories.

Isabella was learning about World War II at school. Remembering what Great Granny Isla had told her about being a nurse during the war, Isabella decided to ask her about everything she experienced.

“What was it like during the war? How much do you remember?”

“Well, don’t forget I was only a teenager at the time,” Great Granny Isla continued, “Life was difficult. My father was away serving on the frontlines. My mother was constantly worried about when or even if he would return. At night, during the Blitz, we would hide out in shelters, but we still heard bombs dropping overhead. That was terrifying and I’ll never forget the sound. Food was rationed, so there were no extra slices of fruit cake, in fact there was rarely cake at all.”

Isabella’s face dropped at the thought, “That sounds terrible, Great Granny Isla. What was The Blitz?”

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

Information box with picture of buildings destroyed in The Blitz:

The Blitz:

During World War II, Germany launched bombs on 16 cities. From September 1940 to May 1941, German planes bombed London, devastating the capital city and killing about 40,000 people. This became known as The Blitz.

“Sounds scary,” Isabella frowned at the thought.

“It was, but you had to get on with it. Keep calm and carry on! So we did.”

Great Granny pulled a little brown book out from the Treasures Box.

“This is my family’s old ration book from the war. It limited how much sugar and meat you could have, so things were shared out fairly.”

Isabella gently read through the delicate pages.

“Guess who showed us all how to cope in wartime?” Great Granny Isla asked while hiding a picture behind her back.

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

“Yes!” declared Great Granny Isla, pulling out a photograph of Elizabeth as a teenager. “This picture was taken during World War II. Elizabeth was still a teenage princess then, but she kept strong. I remember she did a radio show called Children’s Hour to cheer children up. She knew they were finding the war tough, so she rallied around them to lift their spirits.”

“I imagine that her experience of the war must have helped prepare her for her role as queen - it gave her the resilience to deal with whatever she may face during her reign. She certainly carried the leadership and courage she showed then through to her reign, seeing us through many difficult times with the same strength and hope!”

Reference box or newspaper cutting to expand on Elizabeth’s wartime effort:

Wartime service

Princess Elizabeth played an important role in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, the women’s branch of the British Army. She was the first female 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.

Isabella beamed at her great granny. She had so many remarkable women to look up to.

48–49 – Great Granny supporting the Crown Act of 2013 to encourage gender equality, including information about the Suffragettes fighting for the right to vote. Illustration to show Great Granny’s handwritten recipes in her school book and, in contrast, a modern newspaper by the Treasures Box detailing the passing of the Crown Act.

Isabella popped a tamarind ball into her mouth, “This is delicious. Where did you learn to cook like this?”

“At school mainly. Back then, some classes were divided by gender so girls were taught to cook and do the laundry, and the boys did woodwork.”

“So back then, me and Rhys would have been in different classes? That doesn’t seem right. I am sure boys would have loved having cooking lessons and girls would have liked woodwork.” Isabella wrinkled her nose in disapproval, “Boys and girls should be able to do the same subjects.”

“I agree, Isabella. That’s why when a group of women called the Suffragettes started fighting for equality, people were so excited.”

Isabella stopped eating for a second. This was another new word.

“The Suffragettes were a group of brave women who fought for women to have the right to vote. They chained themselves to railings and interrupted events to get people’s attention, and it worked! Now, when you turn 18, you can vote too – and you’ve got the suffragette sisterhood to thank.”

Isabella silently considered how lucky she was, while her great granny carried on talking. “More changes have taken place recently, some within the Royal Family too. Male heirs to the throne are no longer given priority. Whoever is born first takes the throne first.”

Now, Great Granny Isla was flicking through the souvenirs in her Treasures Box. “It’s here somewhere.... oh, this is it!” She handed a small article to her great granddaughter.

Newspaper article detailing the Crown Act of 2013:

The Succession to the Crown Act 2013

In the past, the English monarchy gave preferential treatment to princes over princesses. This meant a younger boy became king instead of his older sister being crowned queen. Today, the British Parliament passed The Succession to the Crown Act 2013 to stop this kind of gender inequality. Now, the eldest child, whatever their gender, takes the throne.

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

“Yes, and it was Queen Elizabeth II who championed “The Succession to the Crown Act 2013” all the way through. She made sure there were equal opportunities for all members of her family.”

“Yay!” Isabella clapped her hands together in celebration. “So much has happened over these last couple of years!”

“And you’ve only heard a bit of it!” replied Great Granny Isla. “There’s plenty more where that came from...”

50–51 – Reference spread – Timeline of modern history – the last century, incorporating all the royal and historic events touched on in the book, starting with the birth of the Queen in 1926 and continuing to the present day.

Timeline of modern history:

• **1926 Elizabeth’s birth**

Elizabeth is born, the eldest daughter of King George VI and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon.

• **1928 Right to vote**

Following protests by the Suffragettes, voting rights are given to women aged 21 and over in the UK.

• **1931 Commonwealth of Nations**

Parliament introduces a law recognising the British Empire’s overseas territories as equal with Britain, known as the Commonwealth of Nations.

• **1939 World War II**

World War II begins and turns into the worst conflict in history.

• **1940 Rationing introduced**

Rationing is introduced to restrict limited food supplies during wartime.

• **1940 Churchill in charge**

Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister.

• **1945 VE Day**

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

- **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**

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

- **1952 Queen Elizabeth II**

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

- **1953 Mount Everest**

Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay make history as the first people to climb Mount Everest, the world's tallest mountain, shortly before Coronation Day.

- **1953 Queen's Coronation**

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

- **1961 First person in Space**

On board rocket *Vostok 1*, Soviet Yuri Gagarin becomes the first person to travel into space.

- **1969 Charles, Prince of Wales**

The Queen's eldest son, Charles, is officially named Prince of Wales.

- **1969 Moon landing**

American astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin become the first people to set foot on the Moon.

- **1975 Computer company**

American businessman Bill Gates founds the computer giant, Microsoft.

- **1979 Female Prime Minister**

Margaret Thatcher becomes Britain's first female Prime Minister.

- **1981 Royal wedding**

Prince Charles marries Lady Diana Spencer at St Paul's Cathedral. They go on to have two sons, William and Harry.

- **2000 Millennium celebrations**

New year celebrations around the world mark the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century.

- **2002 Royal tragedy**

The Queen's Mother dies aged 101.

- **2011 William's wedding**

Prince William marries Catherine Middleton at Westminster Abbey and they become the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. They go on to have three children, George, Charlotte, and Louis.

- **2012 London Olympics**

London hosts the Olympic Games for a record-breaking third time.

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

The Succession of the Crown Act 2013 is passed, stating that the eldest child within the Royal Family automatically takes the throne, regardless of gender.

- **2018 Harry's Wedding**

Prince Harry marries Meghan Markle at St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle. They go on to have two children, Archie, and Lilibet.

- **2021 Prince's passing**

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, dies aged 99.

- **2022 Jubilee celebrations**

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

52–53 – Great Granny and Isabella celebrate the Queen as the longest-reigning monarch. Illustration to show the pair singing the national anthem, while Isabella waves a Union Jack flag and Great Granny wears decorative bunting.

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

"So, has anyone ruled our country for longer than the Queen?"

Great Granny Isla 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 has ruled for 70 years and that is a record. That's what I call service."

Reference box on each Jubilee celebration:

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

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.

Page 54 – Single page Glossary for Chapter 3.

Words to include – WW2, british army, british armed forces, tamarind ball, heir, gender inequality, equal opportunities, Microsoft, Olympic games, national anthem

Chapter 4 –**Charity and care (half-page chapter opener)**

56–57 – Great Granny explains the incredible charity work of the Queen, how she is one of the world’s biggest charity patrons, and supports more than 500 British charities. Illustration to show Isabella with a thought bubble thinking about the guide dog puppies and Great Granny with a thought bubble of a lifeboat rescuing someone out at sea.

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

“Oh, tell me!” Great Granny’s brown eyes twinkled in expectation.

“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 Isla smiled with joy. “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! It’s very important to support charities. I’ve always loved the work of the lifeboats saving lives at sea, so I’ve given them a regular donation for many years now.”

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

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

Royal fundraiser

The Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) shows that the Queen of England ranks among the biggest charity supporters on Earth, 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 charities worldwide.

“What is a patron?” asked Isabella.

“Someone who gives their support, time, or money to a charity.”

Isabella thought for a moment, “I’d like to become a patron of a charity, but how do you choose just one? There are so many different charities doing so many great things.”

“Pick the charity that you care about the most. You can’t support all of them, but if each person picked a charity to help, that’s billions of people making a difference.” Great Granny Isla replied.

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

“Marvellous!” Great Granny smiled at this news.

58–59 – Reference spread – to detail the various charity work carried out by the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family, including personal donations, Remembrance Sunday, Prince’s Trust, Royal Foundation, and future patrons.

Personal donations

The Queen makes her own personal donations to support countries during times of crisis. Her Majesty helped victims of the Nepal earthquake in 2015, victims of the Italy earthquake in 2016, and much more.

Remembrance Sunday

An important tradition close to the Queen’s heart is Remembrance Sunday, sometimes known as Poppy Day. Many people give money to the Royal British Legion, a British charity that helps war veterans and their families. Red paper poppies are worn to remember those who fought for their country and lost their lives.

Pull-out 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.”

Prince’s Trust

The Prince’s Trust was set up by Prince Charles in 1976 to help young people aged 11 to 30 who are either unemployed or facing difficulties at school. An annual awards ceremony held by the Prince’s Trust commemorates young people who have faced hardships but worked through it. To date, the charity has helped improve the lives of more than a million young people.

The Royal Foundation

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge established 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 the planet and the future of young people.

Future patrons

In 2016 the Queen passed down 25 charity patronages to other members of the Royal Family in order to ensure Her Majesty’s good work continues. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall – Prince Charles and his wife Camilla (whom he married after the death of Diana in 1997) – and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge have taken over many of these patronages. The Duchess of Cambridge is now patron of various children’s charities, including Barnardo’s.

60–61 – Great Granny introduces the main British charities supported by the Royal Family, including BookTrust, Barnados, Friends of the Elderly, and Save the Children, with supporting information about them.

Illustration to show Isabella going through all the charity leaflets to choose one.

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

“This might help...” Great Granny Isla had a folder full of photos and 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 charities she was most interested in helping and showed her great granny.

“Excellent choices, my dear.”

Reference captions for each of the four charities so the children reading find out more:

• **BookTrust**

Founded in 1921, this is the UK's largest children's reading charity, dedicated to getting children reading. Each year they reach up to 3.4 million children across the UK with books, resources, and support to help develop a love of reading.

• **Barnado's**

This is the UK's largest national children's charity and was established to protect, support, and nurture the UK's most vulnerable children from things like abuse, trauma, mental health problems, and much more. Their aim is simple – to provide the best life for every child, no matter who they are or what they have been through.

• **Friends of the Elderly UK**

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

• **Save the Children UK**

This charity helps children living in poverty in the UK, but the international Save the Children charity operates in 122 countries around the world, giving care and support to children based on their needs, including vaccinations, antibiotics, or help centres after disasters.

“Right, I’ve thought long and hard, and I’ve made my mind up. I’m going to raise money for all of these 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!”

“A perfect plan, I couldn’t be more proud of you.” said Great Granny Isla, encouragingly.

62–63 – Great Granny talks about the Queen’s visits to Commonwealth countries and her love of meeting people from different nations, as well as an information box on Brexit and the UK leaving the European Union.

“Please don’t think the Queen only cares about what’s going on at home in the UK. I told you that the Queen has visited almost all of the Commonwealth countries, but she’s actually made more than 200 trips across the Commonwealth.”

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

“We spoke about how the Queen is a patron of so many different charities, and one of them is actually the Queen’s Commonwealth Trust. Founded because of the Queen’s lifelong service to the Commonwealth, it supports young people of the Commonwealth and helps them to improve their communities.”

“That’s incredible, the Queen must have helped so many people! Does she ever meet any of them?” asked Isabella.

“Sometimes she does, yes!” replied Great Granny Isla.

“Wow! Everyone must get so excited when the Queen visits them, I know I would,” continued Isabella.

“They most certainly do! Huge crowds gather and Union Jack flags come out in force! But the Queen was always excited too. She still loves to meet people and show her support.”

“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 Isla 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.

Information box:

Brexit

The European Economic Community (EEC) was founded in 1957 to encourage trade between its members. Britain joined in 1973 and, 20 years later, the EEC merged into the European Union (EU). This organisation was set up in 1993 by 27 countries in Europe. The goals of the EU are to live peacefully together, to have some shared rules and agreements, and to have a single official currency. In a development known as “Brexit”, the UK officially left the European Union in 2020. British passports changed from dark red to blue to mark this change.

64–65 – Isabella introduces the Royal website to Great Granny’s delight, including the Queen’s historic emails.

Illustration to show Great Granny going on the Royal website on Isabella’s laptop.

Isabella arrived at her Great Granny Isla’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 Isla 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/about-site.”

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

“This is the Royal website, have a play around... see what you think.”

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

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

“Oh, look at this,” muttered Great Granny Isla.

“What is it?” asked Isabella.

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

“How does she sign her emails, I wonder?”

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

“Neither did I! What does the R mean?” asked Isabella, confused.

“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 computer at this rate!

**66–67 – Great Granny recalls the Queen and James Bond at the London Olympics.
Illustration to show the Queen and James Bond parachuting into the London Olympics.**

Eventually Great Granny Isla finished reading 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 uttered. “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.”

“Ooooh yes, there is always plenty of action in those films.” Great Granny Isla lifted her cup of tea in the air as if giving a toast to 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 rather Daniel Craig, the actor who played him. In the opening ceremony, James Bond visits Buckingham Palace to take 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 parachuted?”

Great Granny Isla 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 Isla 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!”

Reference box to show the success of UK athletes at the London Olympics and Paralympics:

Going for gold

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

Page 68 – Single page Glossary for Chapter 4.

Charity, remembrance Sunday, commemorate, conservation, mental health, residential care, respite care, trauma, poverty, vaccinations, antibiotics, passport, European Union, currency, Paralympic games, donation, war veterans

Chapter 5 –

Inspiration and innovation (half-page chapter opener)

70–71 – Great Granny explains how her childhood was different from the modern world and how household inventions evolved during her and the Queen’s lives.

It was a lovely, lazy Sunday afternoon. Great Granny Isla was plating her jerk chicken, while Isabella was sitting at the kitchen table talking to Rhys on her laptop.

Great Granny Isla sat down next to Isabella and watched her with great affection as she chatted away. Isabella paused and looked up.

“What are you thinking, Great Granny?”

“Just how different life is now. You two, chatting away on a computer – I used to have an old-fashioned telephone! 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 became available, things that transformed our lives, but you, of course accept them as normal now. Life became very exciting.”

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

Great Granny gestured to the kitchen and the living room with open arms.

“At first, it was mainly household goods. The Queen and I were born in 1926, the same year that the television was invented. This was big news! It changed entertainment for everyone. We couldn't believe it! And when colour television came out... we were beside ourselves with excitement! Your great grandpa Charlie and I saved up for a long time to afford one.”

The children laughed at Great Granny's enthusiasm. By contrast, they had both grown up with television and had taken it for granted.

“When Charlie and I got married, we were both working hard. We saved up to buy things for our home. We bought a washing machine, a fridge, and a vacuum cleaner. It was incredible! Until then, we had done the washing by hand, went to the shops every day for fresh food, and used mops and brooms to clean the floor. All these breakthroughs made a big difference to our lives.”

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

Great Granny Isla continued, “And I remember the day we got a toaster! Well, it was the best thing since sliced bread.”

72–73 – Reference spread – A century of invention, highlighting the major inventions and breakthroughs of the last century. Include images of inventions to decorate the timeline.

A century of invention

This timeline shows the incredible inventions over the last 100 years that now save huge amounts of time and effort. The dates shown are the year of invention.

- **1901 Vacuum cleaner**

British inventor Hubert Cecil Booth was one of the first people to create the vacuum cleaner. He called it “Puffing Billy” and it was the size of a coach!

- **1908 Electric Washing machine**

Washing is hard work with just your hands, but this all changed with the Thor electric washing machine by American inventor Alva J. Fisher.

- **1913 Electric fridge**

The first automatic electric refrigerator invented by American Fred W. Wolf, enabled people to keep food safe to eat for much longer.

- **1926 Television**

Scottish inventor John Logie Baird showcased moving television images, which paved the way for the home entertainment systems that we see today.

- **1929 Air conditioning**

Offices and houses could keep cool in the sizzling summer heat with the arrival of small air conditioning units by American company Frigidaire.

- **1929 Dishwasher**

German company Miele created Europe’s first electric powered dishwasher, saving people time – and glasses and plates!

- **1938 Clothes dryer**

Hanging the washing outside doesn’t always work well. That’s why American J. Ross Moore invented the clothes dryer. Say goodbye to soggy socks!

- **1951 Videotape recorder**

The videotape recorder used live images from cameras and stored them on special tape, so TV fans could play back videos again and again.

- **1967 Microwave oven**

Despite being invented in the 1940s, it wasn’t until 1967 that microwave ovens were small enough to bring into the home.

- **1973 Mobile phone**

Mobile phones meant people could talk to each other anytime, anywhere without needing to stay in one place on the home phone.

- **1974 Personal computer**

This made the computer accessible to people, which up until that point had been very expensive and the size of an elephant!

- **1974 Internet**

The first version of the internet was introduced in 1974. The Internet began the information revolution, giving most people around the world access to an overload of information at the click of a mouse.

- **1975 Electronic sewing machine**

Handmade clothing and alterations became easier and quicker to make with the Athena 2000 by American company Singer.

- **1999 Home Wi-Fi**

Smart household appliances can now be operated remotely via home Wi-Fi, including smart fridges, lights, and entertainment systems.

- **2001 iPod**

Apple iPod revolutionized portable music products, as it could store and play thousands of songs on the move via a set of lightweight headphones.

- **2007 Smart thermostat heating**

The heating can now be turned on at home without anyone being there via a smartphone, so you'll always come back to a warm home.

- **2014 Voice command technology**

Incredible advances in technology now mean many machines in the home can be voice-activated. People only need to say "Turn on the lights" or "Play music".

74–75 – Great Granny highlights major advances and events in the wider world, including the 1969 Moon landing, England winning the 1966 World Cup, construction of the Channel Tunnel, Ruth Bader Ginsburg becoming the second female Supreme Court Justice, and the invention of the World Wide Web.

Illustration to show Great Granny and Isla pretending to be astronauts walking on the Moon, with a variety of pictures showing all the other events.

When Isabella had finished talking to her cousin, she shut her laptop and followed her great granny over to the Treasures Box. Great Granny Isla continued, "It wasn't just at home that life was changing. There have been so many amazing achievements in the wider world as Queen Elizabeth and myself have grown older!"

Great Granny Isla retrieved a handful of postcards from the box and showed them to Isla. "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 Isla inspected the first postcard, "Ooooh look at the England football team there at Wembley in 1966. That was the only time they ever won the World Cup. Your great grandpa Charlie bought this for me – he loved football!" Great Granny chuckled.

“Maybe England will win the World Cup this year too!” grinned Isabella.

The next postcard was a picture of the 1969 Moon landing. Isabella had learned about this at school. American astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin from the *Apollo 11* mission made history as the first people 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 afterwards?”

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

“What about this one?” Isabella said as she held out a new postcard.

“That one is the Channel Tunnel. 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 came across a picture of a woman dressed in a black robe.

“Who is this?”

“My goodness, another incredible woman. That is Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and she fought for gender equality. She was even the second female ever to become a Supreme Court Justice, which means that she was one of nine people that made the big decisions about laws in the US.”

Isabella's eyes widened at the thought.

“I even came across an article about the Queen being awarded the Ruth Bader Ginsburg Women of Leadership Award for everything she has done for the people of the Commonwealth. It's one amazing woman honouring another one!”

The next picture from the Treasures Box showed a group of computers. “What is this one?”

“That picture represents the World Wide Web! A British inventor named Tim Berners-Lee invented it in 1989, a computer whizzkid if ever there was one. Now we have a network of countless connected computers sharing information all over the world. Or at least I think that's what it is!” Great Granny Isla chuckled.

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

Great Granny Isla put an arm around her great granddaughter's shoulder, "Wonderful things, my dear, wonderful things."

76–77 – Great Granny explains how the Queen works alongside changing governments, , with an information panel introducing and summarising the 14 Prime Ministers during the Queen's reign.

Illustration to show Isabella looking up Prime Ministers on her phone and side panel pictures of the 14 Prime Ministers.

"The Queen hasn't changed in 70 years, but the Prime Ministers of the UK have. Do you remember when you read about how the Queen shares power 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 Isla suggested to Isabella.

Isabella got busy looking up the British Prime Ministers serving 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. But presumably the important issues of the week and a discussion about whatever is happening around the country at the time." smiled Great Granny Isla.

Side panel showing 14 Prime Ministers during the Queen's reign – for each Prime Minister, include a picture and years in office

Prime Ministers:

- **Winston Churchill 1940–1945 and 1951–1955**
- **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**

Reference Box about devolution

What does Devolution mean?

Although there is a UK government, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland all have their own elected governments within the UK. This is called devolution. This means that the UK government has some authority across all of the nations, but their separate governments have many powers over their own countries, such as running the NHS or choosing the school curriculum. The heads of these governments are called First Ministers, not prime ministers. The first minister of Scotland is Nicola Sturgeon, the first minister of Wales is Mark Drakeford, and the first minister of Northern Ireland is Paul Givan. England does not have a separate government and is completely run by the UK government.

78–79 – Great Granny and Isabella discuss the extraordinary people who have been recognised by the Queen, with mini biographies of knights and dames across a range of genres. Illustration to feature thought bubbles coming out of Isabella’s mobile phone with all or some of the famous faces mentioned below.

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 Isla. “A knighthood or damehood is the greatest title that the Queen can give anyone. In the olden days, 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 Dames.”

“It sounds very grand!”

“It certainly is. They are given a knighthood or damehood in a special ceremony attended by the Queen,” explained Great Granny Isla.

Reference panel showing biographies across a range of genres:

It’s not just knighthoods and damehoods that are awarded to remarkable people. Special honours such as OBE, MBE, and CBE are also given to recognise people’s achievements. For example, Marcus Rashford received an MBE for his work in supporting vulnerable children.

Sport:

• Sir Mo Farah

Somali-born British 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.

• Dame Kelly Holmes

Jamaican-English middle distance athlete, who won a gold medal in the 800 metres and 1,500 metres events at the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens received a damehood in 2017.

• Sir Lewis Hamilton

Knighted in 2020 for his remarkable achievements in motorsports, Lewis Hamilton has won seven World Drivers’ Championships.

Music:

• Sir Elton John

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

• Sir Tom Jones

Welsh singing superstar Tom Jones was given his knighthood in 2006 after four decades working in the music industry.

- **Dame Shirley Bassey**

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

Acting:

- **Dame Judi Dench**

Actress Judi Dench received a damehood for services to acting in 1988 and has since played Queen Elizabeth I and starred as M in the James Bond film series.

The Arts:

- **Dame Vivienne Westwood**

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

- **Sir David Adjaye**

A Ghanaian-British architect, known for designing the National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington D.C. which was opened by President Barack Obama, received his knighthood in 2017.

Conservation:

- **Dame Jane Goodall**

Known for her environmental and humanitarian works, Jane Goodall received her damehood in 2004.

- **Sir David Attenborough**

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

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

“A fine choice. His programmes are incredible.”

Page 80 – Single page Glossary for Chapter 5.

Words to include – NHS, OBE, MBE, CBE, humanitarian, conservationist

Chapter 6 –

Celebration and commemoration (half-page chapter opener)

82–83 – Countdown to the 2022 Jubilee with special events.

Illustration of Great Granny showing Isabella how to make flags and bunting.

Great Granny Isla 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 still there.

"I can't believe the jubilee is this weekend! It's been such a long time coming."

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

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

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

"There is the Queen's Birthday Parade with more than 1,400 soldiers and the RAF flypast."

"The Queen and Royal Family will watch that from the balcony at Buckingham Palace!" pointed out Great Granny Isla.

Isabella nodded, "Then there is the royal tradition of lighting beacons all over Britain and also lights in each capital city of the Commonwealth countries."

"How magical!" exclaimed Great Granny Isla. "Don't forget there is a service giving thanks for the Queen's reign at St Paul's Cathedral and a Platinum Party at the Palace with a live concert broadcast from Buckingham Palace."

"Wow! Imagine getting tickets for that one!"

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

"Thank you!" laughed Isabella.

"Let's start making new flags and bunting... the countdown starts here!"

84–85 – Great Granny gives Isabella her own Treasures Box to fill, marking the end of the story. Illustration to show Great Granny's Joyful Jubilee Lunch with Isabella shown in the foreground receiving her own Treasures Box from Great Granny Isla.

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

Great Granny Isla toasted the Queen, "To Her Majesty on her 70th jubilee!"

As the guests tucked into the food, Great Granny Isla 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 treasure 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. There was one stunning portrait of the Queen on a postcard inside. On the back, in Great Granny Isla's familiar handwriting, were the words,

"My great granddaughter, may you fill up your own Treasures Box with a lifetime of happy memories."

Isabella was thrilled. Her eyes glinted 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 had done so many years ago. History was repeating in the most wonderful way. Isabella couldn't wait to create her own collection of happy memories...

86–87 – The Queen in her own words – reference spread full of inspiring quotations.

"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."

"Family does not necessarily mean blood relatives but often a description of a community, organisation, or nation."

"I have to be seen to be believed."

"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."

“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.”

“I hope people will think very carefully about the future.”

“Good memories are our second chance at happiness.”

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

88-89 – Find out more

Reference spread of royal places to visit, museums, websites etc, all across the UK and around the world.

London

- Buckingham Palace
- Tower of London
 - St James’s Palace
 - Westminster
 - Hampton Court Palace
 - Kew Palace
 - Kensington Palace
 - Windsor Castle
 - British Museum
 - Victoria & Albert Museum

England

- Osborne House, Isle of Wight
- Frogmore House, Berkshire
- Leeds Castle, Kent
- Sandringham House, Norfolk

Wales

- Caernarfon Castle, Gwynedd

Scotland

- Balmoral Castle, Aberdeenshire
- Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh
- Dunfermline Palace, Fife
- Stirling Castle, Stirling

Northern Ireland

- Carrickfergus Castle, County Antrim

Page 90 – Single page Glossary for Chapter 6.

Including tricky words used in the end reference spreads. Memorabilia, RAF, bank holiday

p.91 Additional reference,

92-95 Index

p.96 Endmatter, credits