

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. “I’m 96 this year... I’m exactly the same age as The Queen. I remember so much of her reign.”

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 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 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.

Isabella waved the photograph under her Great Granny Isla's nose, waiting for her response.

"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 Isla?"

"The Coronation was the ceremony to honour Princess Elizabeth becoming Queen. 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 to watch it!"

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, and growing old, 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 of 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 her Coronation. 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 – 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:

“Look, I made a scrapbook of the Coronation with different articles and souvenirs. Have a read... it’ll be just like you were there!” grinned Great Granny Isla.

Coronation ceremony

The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II took place on 2nd 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 watched on the television.

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 overnight all the way along The Mall to get the best view of 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. Her Majesty had requested that it be embroidered with the national flowers of many different countries. She wore the Diamond 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 led 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 present to watch his mother's Coronation because his younger sister, Princess 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 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 of England. St Edward's Crown, made of solid gold in 1661, was placed on The Queen's head to replace the Diamond Diadem. 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 to open the Parliaments of 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 made especially for the occasion!"

Great Granny Isla speech bubble: "Oh to have been a fly on the wall at this event. Imagine all the things you'd hear and see and all the people you'd meet!" beamed Great Granny Isla.

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, 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, where we live!” said Great Granny.

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

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, countries 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 Union Jack because the flag was created when Wales was already part of the kingdom of England.

England

England is in the southern half of Great Britain– the geographical term for the island that is home to Scotland, England, and Wales. By area, England is the largest part of the UK, and is where nearly 84% of the UK’s population live.

Scotland

Scotland forms the northern half of Great Britain. It is best known for the beautiful 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. Its capital, 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 AD: England becomes part of the Roman Empire
- 410 AD: Romans leave Britain. Angles and Saxons begin to arrive
- 600 AD: Anglo-Saxon kingdoms control most of England
- 793 AD: 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 laws
- 1485: Henry Tudor becomes Henry VII after the death of Richard III
- 1649: After a Civil War, Charles I is executed
- 1884: Third Reform Act means that nearly two-thirds of all men in England can vote
- 1917: House of Windsor begins – and continues to this day with Queen Elizabeth II's reign

Wales timeline:

- 78 AD: Roman conquest of Wales complete
- 410 AD: After the Romans withdraw from Britain, the first Welsh kingdoms appear
- 750–790 AD: Offa's Dyke is built, separating Wales from Anglo-Saxon 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.
- 1485: Henry Tudor and his army land in Pembrokeshire in Wales, march into England, defeat Richard III, and Henry becomes the new Welsh-born 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 AD: Romans build Hadrian's Wall to keep the tribes in the northern part of Great Britain out of the Empire
- 397 AD: Scotland's first Christian church is set up by Scottish St Ninian
- 685 AD: The Picts win the Battle of Dun Nechtain, keeping the Northumbrian king out of what we now know as Scotland
- 802 AD: the Vikings raid the monastery – a home for people who fully devote their life to God – at Iona
- 1314: An army led by Robert Bruce defeats the English at the Battle of Bannockburn.
- 1328: Treaty of Northampton - England agrees that Scotland is an independent country, with Robert Bruce as King of Scotland
- 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, forming the United Kingdom (Wales included)
- 1934: The Scottish National Party is founded
- 1999: The new Scottish Parliament sits in Edinburgh

Northern Ireland timeline:

- 432 AD: St Patrick travels through Ireland to spread Christianity
- 841 AD: Vikings settle in Dublin
- 1171: Henry II of England 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 Northern 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: The southern part of Ireland leaves the UK, becoming the Irish Free State. Northern Ireland stays in the UK

- 1969: The Modern Troubles – a conflict largely between nationalists and unionists – begins
- 1998: Good Friday Agreement, between Britain and the Irish Government, – brings an end to the Modern Troubles’

Add speech bubble to p.19 - Isabella: “Wow, there is so much history to each nation!”

19 - Kings and Queens spread

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

“So our Queen rules over the UK today, but 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, 925–939 AD

After King Alfred defeated the Vikings, his grandson named Aethelstan united the country and became the first King of all 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, 1002–1014

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. According to legend, Brian refused to fight and kill people on holy days like Easter Sunday. His harp is still regarded as the symbol of Ireland.

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales, 1246–1282

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, 1543–1567

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 Elizabeth I for many years. Later, in 1587, Mary was executed after being accused of helping Catholics attempt to overthrow Elizabeth I.

Macbeth, King of Scotland, 1040–1057

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

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 nations is that they all come together in a huge melting pot of wonderfully different cultures.”

“Wow! 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 about all the remarkable things our country has to offer.”

• Landmarks:

The UK has a varied landscape, from the rolling hills and valleys of Wales to the glens and moorlands of Scotland, and the rugged coastline of Northern Ireland to the historic cities of England. The Queen has seen so much of the UK’s breathtaking scenery, like the locations pictured here. She has also visited many of the UK’s grand palaces, castles and cathedrals, including Glamis Castle in Scotland, the childhood home of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother. In 2021 she attended Manchester Cathedral’s 600th Anniversary celebrations.

Lochs in Scotland

Giant’s Causeway, Northern Ireland

Mount Snowdon (Wales)

Speech bubble:

Isabella: “Look at these beautiful lochs and mountains! I’d love to 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, such as hurling, cnapan (similar to rugby), and shinty (like to hockey). 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 in Cardiff, Gaelic games played at Casement Park in Belfast, Highland games events held all over 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 / Rugby / Highland Games (Scotland)

Gaelic football / football /rugby (Northern Ireland)

- **History & culture:**

History is brought to life in the many landmarks of the UK, as well as the memorable locations for historic battle scenes, like Battle Abbey on the site of the Battle of Hastings. It can also be seen through the UK's wide range of protected World Heritage sites, including Stonehenge in England, the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh in Scotland, Pontcysyllte Aqueduct in Wales, and the Giant's Causeway, the only one in Northern Ireland. 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 tartan kilts in Scotland, Welsh cakes 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 (Northern Ireland)

- **The Arts:**

The UK has produced an amazing range of literature, art, and music. From the historic plays of William Shakespeare, to the more recent works of Kate Roberts, Julia Donaldson, and Michael Rosen, and televised performances 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. Her Majesty has enjoyed watching performances by Tom Jones, Susan Boyle, and Emeli Sandé.

Adele/ Labyrinth/ Idris Elba/ John Boyega / Helen Mirren / Emma Thompson (England)
Jack Vettriano / Annie Lennox / Susan Boyle/ Emeli Sande (Scotland)

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

Van Morrison / Michelle Fairley / Liam Neeson / CS Lewis / Kenneth Brannagh (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, 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 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 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 Isla replied, “The Commonwealth is an organisation that grew from a small group of countries that were once part of the British Empire. When The Queen took to the throne, she became Head of the Commonwealth. Today, there are 54 countries in the Commonwealth. For example, Jamaica, where I’m originally from, is one of them!”

Reference box: What does the Commonwealth do?

The goal of the Commonwealth is to create a better and fairer 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, a map of the world showing the Commonwealth countries.

The Commonwealth countries

This map shows the countries of the Commonwealth today. They are spread all around the world and across all the continents. 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 today. The Commonwealth countries are coloured blue on the map.

Great Granny speech bubble, “I love going back to Jamaica. I hope you visit it one day, Isabella! The beaches are picture perfect, just like you see on postcards!”

- **Papua New Guinea**

Joined the Commonwealth in 1975

Papua New Guinea is rich in biodiversity, with 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 reserve.

- **India**

Joined the Commonwealth in 1947

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

- **Jamaica**

Joined the Commonwealth 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 the Commonwealth in 1995

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

- **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, which replenishes itself despite being emptied again and again to pave roads.

- **Pakistan**

Joined the Commonwealth in 1947, left in 1972, rejoined in 1989

Pakistan has a rich and thriving landscape, from Indus plains and deserts - boasting the only desert that supplies water - to forested hills and some of the world's highest mountains.

Great Granny speech bubble, "Like many people from the Commonwealth, I came to the UK during the 1950s, around the start of The Queen's reign."

Commonwealth Immigration Reference Box

Immigration means moving home to make a life in a new country. After World War II, there were lots of job vacancies, so the UK passed a law allowing 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 Windrush, the 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 at work and in the neighbourhoods they lived in. By the 1960s, the majority of people who immigrated to the UK were from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

Page 26 – Chapter 1 last page

Reference box on Commonwealth campaigners – Nelson Mandela, Khofi Annan, Wangari Maathai, Benazir Bhutto, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, and Malala Yousafzai.

When Isabella had finished looking at the Commonwealth map, Great Granny continued, "Did you know that the Commonwealth is home to about 2.5 billion people? That includes you and me! There are lots of Commonwealth greats that have changed the world for the better, from Nelson Mandela to Malala Yousafzai and so many more in between."

"I know you obviously, but not the others. Could you tell me a little more about these people, Great Granny?" 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 and served for five years. 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.

Benazir Bhutto

Pakistani politician 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 ever woman to be a 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 was the first woman and the first African to have this role.

Malala Yousafzai

Pakistani schoolgirl and activist 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.

Isabella speech bubble: “I had no idea so many brilliant people come from Commonwealth countries!”

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 more closely. “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 it all in. 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 family of the United Kingdom is called the House of Windsor. During World War I, when Britain was fighting Germany, 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:

David I of Scotland (reigned 1124-1153)

David made Scotland a strong and united country and turned towns like Berwick and Edinburgh into centres of trade. He encouraged learning, and supported the Church. Many people at the time called him a saint.

Henry VIII of England (reigned 1509–1547)

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

Elizabeth I of England (reigned 1558–1603)

Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She never married or had children, and ruled for 45 years. This time became known as a Golden Age of travel and exploration for England, and included the famous defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English navy, and Francis Drake becoming the first Englishman to sail around the world.

Victoria (reigned 1837–1901)

Queen Victoria's reign lasted almost 64 years. This was a time of huge expansion and progress, including the building of railways and new factories, and an end to slavery. Queen Victoria became godmother to West African princess Sarah Forbes Bonita after she was rescued from slavery in her homeland and brought to the UK.

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 Queen certainly has a big family!"

"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, when Elizabeth was a young girl, her father King George VI brought home a corgi. She loved the pup and soon adored 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. "It wouldn't fit in our garden!"

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 great question,” agreed Great Granny Isla. “They have a long line of rulers in their family. The rule is passed down to family members. More than 1,000 years ago, King 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. Her Majesty is also descended from Kenneth McAlpin, the first king of a united Scotland. In 1801 George III became the first monarch of the UK – and the rest of Ireland too.”

“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 called a monarch. When a ruler died, the power automatically passed on to their eldest son. Some countries, such as the UK, still have a monarch, 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 monarch does not make decisions on behalf of everyone. Instead, democratic countries, like the UK, 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 running the country, what does The Queen do?” asked Isabella.

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

Great Granny Isla told Isabella all about The Queen’s duties in parliament.

Being Queen isn't as easy as Isabella 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, so that a new one can take its place.
- 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 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 her Great Granny.

“Her Majesty certainly has been married!”

As she said this, Great Granny Isla passed a photograph of The Queen and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh to Isabella and continued what she was saying.

“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 Prince Philip passed away. Imagine!”

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

The Queen and Prince Philip timeline:

1934 – Meet 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.

Speech bubble, Great Granny: “You’ve read fairy tales about princes and princesses, great love stories that stand the test of time. Love changes the lives of everyone. Just look at me and Charlie on our wedding day...”

Speech bubble, Isabella: “I love these pictures. I can’t believe The Queen was married for 73 years! Sooooo long!”

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.

The doorbell rang at 10 o’clock the next morning. Great Granny Isla smiled in anticipation as Isabella opened the front door. There stood two of her school friends and her cousin Rhys who was visiting Isabella from Wales for the half-term holiday.

They all gave Great Granny Isla a great big hug. “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 Isla ruffled his hair.

“We’re so excited to meet you, Isla. At school, Isabella has been telling the teacher and our class all about you,” Isabella’s friend explained.

“I’m very excited to meet you, too. Isabella often tells me about you all. Now let me find some treats.”

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

“This would be perfect to take into school for Show and Tell.”

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

“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.”

Great Granny Isla frowned and said, “The Treasures Box is a bit big 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 II’s reign.

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

“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. 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 promised to video call her for the best bits.

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

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

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

“I never knew that! Oh, what’s this? The Houses of Parliament.... Horse Guards Parade... over there is the London Eye...”

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

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.

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. The place where Elizabeth and Philip got married.

The tour guide informed us all that the Princess had a dress handmade by 350 seamstresses, eight bridesmaids, and the wedding was attended by 2,000 guests. The guide continued, “The wedding rings were made of rare Welsh gold. This is something that has been carried on in future royal weddings – of Lady Diana Spencer and Prince Charles in 1981, William and Catherine in 2011, and Harry and Meghan in 2018.”

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

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A map of the UK showing Royal residences outside of London and across Scotland / Wales / Northern Ireland with icons to show the location of the different buildings. Include a mini caption for each if there is space.

Royal residences

England:

- Buckingham Palace – London
- Windsor Castle – Berkshire
- Sandringham House – Norfolk

Scotland

- Palace of Holyroodhouse – Edinburgh
- Balmoral Castle – Aberdeenshire

Northern Ireland

- Hillsborough Castle – County Down

Wales (no official royal residence)

- Llwynwywermod – Carmarthenshire, private home of the Prince of Wales

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 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! 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 just one of many. Even The Queen did her bit, too. 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.

“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 and resilient.”

“What an incredible woman!” exclaimed Isabella.

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

Speech bubble, Isabella: “I can’t believe The Queen did all these amazing things when she was so young... such an inspiration!”

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 in the army. 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, from September 1940 to May 1941, German planes bombed cities all over the UK and about 40,000 people were killed. 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 leafed through the fragile 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. She did a radio show called Children’s Hour to cheer children up and lift their spirits at such a tough time.”

“The experience of war must have helped the princess prepare for her new role as queen. She certainly showed the same leadership and courage during the war as she did during her reign. The Queen has seen all of us through many difficult times with so much 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 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.

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 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 when I lived in Jamaica. Back then classes were divided so girls were taught to cook and wash clothes, while boys did woodwork. This wasn’t just the case in Jamaica, but across the world!”

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

“I agree. In the 1920s, before even I was born, the Suffragettes thought boys and girls should have the same opportunities too. They started fighting for equality.”

Isabella heard another new word. “Who were the Suffragettes?”

“The Suffragettes were a group of brave women who fought for British women to have the right to vote. They chained themselves to railings and did all sorts to highlight their cause, and it worked! Now, when you turn 18, you can vote too – and you’ve got the Suffragette sisterhood to thank. For Scottish Parliament and local elections, it is even younger. You can vote at the age of 16! More changes have taken place recently within the Royal Family too. The sons of a monarch are no longer given priority. Now, whoever is born first is the future monarch.”

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

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 inequality. Now, the eldest child, whether a boy or a girl, 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. The Queen became the monarch because she was the oldest of two daughters and there were no sons. But the Queen made sure there were equal opportunities for all her family members, regardless of whether they were boys or girls.”

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

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

Great Granny Isla Speech bubble: “Prince Charles will be the future king because he is next in line to the throne as the eldest child of The Queen.”

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 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, called the Commonwealth of Nations.

- **1936 Crowned king**

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 turns into the biggest 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 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**

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**

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 Queen's Coronation**

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

- **1969 Charles, Prince of Wales**

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

- **1969 Moon landing**

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

- **1979 New Prime Minister**

Margaret Thatcher is the first British woman to become 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.

- **1989 Germany reunites**

Germany, which had been divided since the end of World War II, becomes one country again when the communist government in East Germany falls.

- **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 sadness**

The Queen 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.

- **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 inherits the throne, regardless of whether they are a boy or a girl.

- **2018 Harry's Wedding**

Prince Harry marries Meghan Markle at St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

- **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.

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 century of history!"

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 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."

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.

Page 54 – Chapter 3 last page

National Anthem:

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 ov'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!

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 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 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 detailed the huge support The Queen gives to different charities...

Royal fundraiser

The Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) shows that The Queen 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.

“It says here that the Queen is a patron. What is that?” wondered Isabella.

“Someone who lends their name to support a charity and help it raise funds.”

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?” asked Isabella.

“Pick the charity that you care about the most. 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.”

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. Among the many people Her Majesty has helped over the years were victims of devastating earthquakes in Nepal in 2015, and Italy in 2016.

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 honour 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 facing difficulties at school or unemployed. 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.

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 second wife, Camilla – and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge have taken over many of these patronages. In 1956 the Duke of Edinburgh set up the Duke of Edinburgh's Award to award young people for their achievements. After his death in 2021, his legacy continues with this award scheme being adopted by 144 countries worldwide.

Isabella speech bubble, "At school we wear poppies and have a two-minute silence to remember the war heroes."

Great Granny Isla, "I wonder if The Prince's Trust might one day be called The King's Trust if Charles takes the throne."

60–61 – Great Granny introduces the main British charities supported by the Royal Family, including BookTrust, RSPCA, 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 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 helping youngsters learn to read. Each year BookTrust reaches up to 3.4 million children across the UK with books, resources, and support to help develop a love of reading.

- **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 1840.

- **Friends of the Elderly UK**

This charity focuses on caring for 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.

- **Save the Children**

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 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.

“The Queen doesn’t only care about what’s going on in the UK, you know. She has visited countries all over the world. She’s been to places in Europe like France, Italy and Turkey, but also to China, Japan, the USA...And of course, 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 favourite charities is The Queen’s Commonwealth Trust, which supports young people of the Commonwealth and helps them 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 tries to meet as many people as she can on her trips,” replied Great Granny Isla.

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

“They most certainly 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 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:

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 who had formed an organisation called the EU (European Union). A few years later, British passports were changed to red to match all the others in the EU. Then in 2020, the UK left the EU – the vote to decide this was called “Brexit”, which is short for “Britain’s Exit”. And soon after, UK passports went back to being navy blue again!

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.”

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 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 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 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.

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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 lifetime.

It was a lovely, lazy Sunday afternoon. Great Granny Isla was serving up 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 – 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 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. 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 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 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.”

“What about outside of the home, Great Granny? What other things were happening?”

“So much has happened in my lifetime. Now we can travel by planes, boats, and trains – and even into space! There are medical marvels to keep people healthy and groundbreaking technologies to keep life interesting. The world is a different place today...”

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.

72–73 – Reference spread – A century of innovation – 17 entries from UK and Commonwealth countries only.

Deleted washing machine, fridge, dishwasher, clothes dryer, sewing machine, videotape recorder, microwave oven, vacuum cleaner.

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 recognisable 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. Penicillin has saved the lives of millions since the 1940s.

- **1932 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.

- **1934 Cat's Eyes**

English businessman Percy Shaw designed cat's eyes, the reflective road lights that resemble the shiny eyes of cats at night. They are installed in roads to help motorists drive safely in the dark.

- **1953 DNA structure**

British biologist Francis Crick and American 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.

- **1967 Supersize screens**

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

- **1982 Personal computer**

English inventor Clive Sinclair devised one of the first personal computers. With its colour screen and rubber keyboard, the ZX Spectrum became the top-selling microcomputer in Britain.

- **1978 Bionic ear**

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

- **1986 Triple transplant**

English surgeons Roy Calne and John Wallwork led the medical team who pioneered the world's first triple transplant when a patient received a transplanted heart, liver, and lung.

- **1989 World Wide Web**

English inventor Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web (WWW) – the system of linked webpages 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 hand-held crank. This ingenious invention helped news and other information reach developing countries.

- **1996 Animal cloning**

Scottish scientists at Roslin Institute in 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 British writer JK Rowling in the best-selling series, as well as a successful film franchise.

- **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 honoured by 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 future.

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, and Ruth Bader Ginsburg becoming the second woman Supreme Court Justice.

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, “There have been so many amazing achievements in the wider world as Her Majesty The Queen and I 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.

“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 involved.”

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 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 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!

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

“That’s amazing, what an amazing role model!” exclaimed Isabella. She held out a new postcard, “What about this one?”

“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 women’s rights. She was the second woman ever to become a Supreme Court Justice, which means that she was one of nine people that made the biggest 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!”

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 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 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**
- **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 2019–2022**

Reference Box about devolution

What does Devolution mean?

The UK government, based in the Houses of Parliament in London, is responsible for things like making laws and setting taxes throughout the UK. However, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland all have their own elected governments, too, where they can 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 countries, such as running the NHS or designing 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 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 Dame.”

“It sounds very grand!”

“It certainly is. They are given a knighthood or damehood in a special ceremony held 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, footballer 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.

• Sir Andy Murray

Scottish tennis player who won two Olympic gold medals and was the first man to win the Wimbledon singles title for 77 years. He was knighted 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.

- **Dame Olivia Newton-John**

English-Australian singer and actor Olivia Newton-John, known for playing Sandy in the film Grease, 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 the James Bond theme songs, received her damehood in 1999.

Television:

- **Dame Maggie Smith**

Actress Maggie Smith received a damehood for services to acting in 1990 and has since played Minerva McGonagall in the Harry Potter film series and Violet Crawley on Downton Abbey.

- **Sir Lenny Henry**

Trailblazing 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.

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**

Ghanian-British architect David Adjaye is best known for designing the National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington D.C. He received his knighthood in 2017.

Science:

- **Sir Chris Whitty**

England's chief medical officer Sir 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**

British vaccinologist Dame 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, 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.”

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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 all 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, and 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
 - Houses of Parliament
 - Big Ben
 - 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

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p.91–93 Glossary

Possible entries sent to Laura for the Glossary:

Memorabilia, RAF, bank holiday, NHS, OBE, MBE, CBE, humanitarian, conservationist, Charity, Remembrance Sunday, commemorate, conservation, mental health, residential care, respite care, trauma, poverty, vaccinations, antibiotics, passport, European Union, currency, Paralympic games, donation, war veterans, WW2, british army, british armed forces, tamarind ball, heir, equal opportunities, Olympic games, national anthem, Church of England, beheaded, the navy, slavery, rulers, democracy, duties, members of parliament, general election, political party, prime minister, commemorative, bunting, descended, Church of England, beheaded, the navy, slavery, rulers, democracy, duties, members of parliament, general election, political party, prime minister, commemorative, bunting, descended, 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

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