

**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.**

“Isabella, have you ever heard of the Jubilee?”

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, never, Great Granny Isla,” Isabella admitted through a mouthful of cake crumbs. “What is it?”

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 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 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 rose out of her chair and announced, “This year, in 2022, Queen Elizabeth II 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,” said Great Granny Isla

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 **packed with** all kinds of things. There were souvenirs from holidays, tickets to shows, letters from friends, birthday cards, certificates, postcards, newspaper cuttings, trinkets, toys, and so many photographs. Isabella didn’t know what to look at first.

“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 **mark** 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? [Seventy years!](#) So long ago – but I remember it like it was yesterday.”

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

Great Granny 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. [I was born in the same year as The Queen, so I feel like I have grown up with Her Majesty 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 since February 1952 when she became Queen.](#) However, in Scotland, she is referred to as Her Majesty The Queen. This is because Elizabeth I was only Queen of England and never ruled Scotland. Around the world, The Queen has a number of different royal titles. For example, Queen Elizabeth II is named Queen of Australia in Australia, Queen of Jamaica in Jamaica, and Duke of Normandy in the Channel Islands.

**14-15 – 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, Isabella. It’ll be just like you were there!](#)

#### **Coronation ceremony**

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

The day unfolded like a [fairy tale](#). All the staff at Buckingham Palace waited inside the Grand Hall to see The Queen [and her husband, His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh](#), depart for Westminster Abbey. The couple travelled from Buckingham Palace to

Westminster Abbey in the Gold State Coach, which was pulled by eight horses. Crowds cheered as the Royal coach made its way along the streets of London. People camped overnight all the way along The Mall to get the best view of the 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 [floral designs](#). She wore the Diamond Diadem, [the crown you can see on UK postage stamps](#). This crown features roses, shamrocks, and thistles that represent England, Northern 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 Queen and Prince Philip](#) entered Westminster Abbey for the ceremony, led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which lasted almost three hours. Among the congregation was The Queen's eldest son, 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, 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 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 [the](#) 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 United Kingdom is made up of four countries, including England, where we live,” said Great Granny Isla.

“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 [part](#) of Great Britain – [the](#) geographical [name](#) for the island that is home to Scotland, England, and Wales. By area, England is the largest part of the UK [and home to about 84 per cent of the UK population.](#)

## **Scotland**

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

## **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:**

- c. 2300 BC: A circle of megaliths (giant stones) built at Stonehenge in southern England

AD 43–80: The Romans invade what is now England and make it part of their vast empire.

- AD 410: People from Europe, including the Angles and Saxons, settle in England
- AD 600: Anglo-Saxon kingdoms control most of England.
- AD 793: The first Viking **invasions** begin.
- 1066: William of Normandy becomes King of England after the Battle of Hastings.
- 1215: **The Magna Carta** states that the monarch must also obey the laws of the land
- 1485: Henry Tudor becomes Henry VII after the **War of the Roses**.
- 1649: After a Civil War, the monarch, Charles I, is executed.
- 1863: **The world's first underground railway opens in London**

#### **Wales timeline:**

- AD 48: The Romans invade Wales but are slowed down by resistance led by Caradog (Caractacus).
- AD 550: St David founds a monastery in southwest Wales, which becomes a major shrine for Christians.
- AD 750–790: King Offa builds a huge earth barrier (dyke) to separate his kingdom, Mercia, from Wales.
- 1067 onwards: **The Normans** gradually **gain** control over much of Wales, despite strong resistance.
- 1284: Edward I **of England** conquers most of Wales and builds strong castles.
- 1400: Owain Glydwr leads a rebellion against the English and claims the title “**Prince of Wales**”.
- 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:**

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

- AD 432: St Patrick travels from Armagh throughout Ireland to spread Christianity.
- AD 795: The Vikings land on the island of Ireland and establish the first of many settlements there.
- 1171: Henry II declares himself Lord of Ireland, marking the beginning of centuries of British rule on the island of Ireland.
- 1609: James I of England gives land in Ulster to English and Scottish settlers, hoping to increase his support there.
- 1801: Act of Union makes the whole island of Ireland part of the United Kingdom.

- 1845–1849: The Great Famine, a time of terrible hardship and hunger, leads to the deaths of 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.
- April 1998: The Good Friday Agreement brings an end to the modern Troubles.
- July 1998: The Northern Ireland Assembly sits for the first time, at Stormont in Belfast.

**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 fit together now. So, the Queen reigns 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 (reigned AD 925–939)**

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

##### **Brian Boru, High King of Ireland (reigned 1002–1014)**

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

##### **Hywel Dda (reigned AD 910–927)**

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

### **Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen of Scotland (reigned 1542–1567)**

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

### **Macbeth, King of Scotland (reigned 1040–1057)**

Macbeth seized the throne of Scotland in 1040 after killing Duncan I in battle. He was an effective ruler. He changed the law so daughters and sons had equal inheritance rights. The son of 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 from the rugged coastline of Northern Ireland to the lush farmland of England. The Queen has seen so much of the UK's breathtaking scenery, including the locations pictured here. She has also visited many of the UK's grand palaces, castles and cathedrals, such as Glamis Castle in Scotland, the childhood home of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother. In 2021 The Queen attended Manchester Cathedral's 600th Anniversary celebrations.

### **Loch Ness in Scotland**

Giant's Causeway, Northern Ireland

## Snowdon / Yr Wyddfa (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 is the birthplace of many sports, including football, tennis, football, cricket, golf, and rugby. Other traditional sports are also played around the country, including Gaelic football, hurling, cnapan (similar to rugby), and shinty (similar to hockey). London remains the only city in the world to have hosted the Olympic Games three times, while Edinburgh is one of only two cities to host the Commonwealth Games twice. There are also rugby matches played 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 England's 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 sites of historic battles, such as Battle Abbey on the site of the Battle of Hastings. The UK also has a wide range of protected World Heritage sites, including Stonehenge in England, Edinburgh's Old Town in Scotland, Pontcysyllte Aqueduct in Wales, and the Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland. The UK's culture is diverse, and as well as English, about 10 local languages (known as indigenous languages) are still spoken. The countries of the UK are known for afternoon tea and cricket in England, haggis and tartan in Scotland, Welsh cakes and daffodils in Wales, and soda bread and folk music in Northern Ireland.

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 authors Kate Roberts, Julia Donaldson, and Malorie Blackman, and film and television performances of actors John Boyega and Michelle Fairley. Throughout her reign, The Queen has seen a wide collection of talented artists emerge in 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, Ed Sheeran, 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 Branagh (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 cat, 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... Her Majesty has been to many places. So many more than me! Her first overseas trip was a visit to southern Africa when she was 20. Since then, she has seen the elephants in India, admired the Sydney Harbour Bridge in Australia, and so much more. In fact, she's visited almost every country in the Commonwealth!”

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

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

*Reference box: What does the Commonwealth do?*

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

**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 [too](#) 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 [offers a wide array of flora and fauna](#), 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***

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

#### **• India**

##### ***Joined the Commonwealth in 1947***

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

- **Jamaica**

***Joined 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 [flows](#) through its centre.

- **Trinidad and Tobago**

***Joined the Commonwealth in 1962***

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

- **Pakistan**

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

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

Great Granny speech bubble, “Like other 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 [in the UK](#), [so the government offered all Commonwealth citizens free entry into Britain](#). Some employers paid the fares for people to come to work in the National Health Service (NHS), in factories, and railways. The first people to arrive came from the Caribbean. They are sometimes known as the “Windrush Generation”, after [Empire Windrush](#), 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. [During the 1960s](#), the majority of people who immigrated to the UK were from India and Pakistan.

**Page 26 – Chapter 1 last page**

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

**[Commonwealth campaigners](#)**

[The 54 countries of the Commonwealth are home to about 2.5 billion people. Many people from these nations have changed the world for the better, by campaigning for causes or fighting against injustice . Here are just a small number of Commonwealth campaigners who have left](#)

an unforgettable legacy.

### **Nelson Mandela**

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

### **Learie Constantine**

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

### **Wangari Maathai**

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

### **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 Muslim woman ever to become a 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 is the first woman and the first African to hold 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 then went on to graduate from Oxford University** and become the youngest person ever to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

**Isabella speech bubble:** “The Commonwealth is filled with such amazing people. I’m glad I got to find out about them!”

## **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 **The Queen** have a family tree?”

“**She does indeed.** 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 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 united country, turning towns like Berwick and Edinburgh into centres of trade. He encouraged learning, and founded many monasteries. 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. When he divorced his first wife, his quarrel with the Catholic church led to the creation of the Church of England. He married six times, divorcing two of his wives and executing two: Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard.

#### **Elizabeth I of England (reigned 1558–1603)**

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

### **Victoria (reigned 1837–1901)**

Queen Victoria's reign lasted almost 64 years. It was a time of huge expansion and progress, including the building of railways and new factories. Queen Victoria had more than 50 godchildren, including Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, the daughter of an exiled Indian maharajah who campaigned to give women in Britain the right to vote.

**Speech bubble, page 31, Isabella:** "I recognize 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:*

#### **Furry friends**

The Queen has always adored corgis. The Welsh word "corgi" means dwarf dog and this breed was once used by farmers to herd cattle. In 1933, when Princess Elizabeth was a young girl, her father King George VI brought home a corgi named Dookie. Princess Elizabeth enjoyed looking after Dookie and her love of corgis began. To date, The Queen has owned about 30 corgis. Almost all her corgis descended from a corgi named Susan that was given to Princess Elizabeth on her 18th birthday. The Queen has also owned cocker spaniels and dorgis – a crossbreed of daschund and corgi.

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

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

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

*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 most years 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 stool so she could have a really good root 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.

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

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

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

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

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

“Her Majesty is very busy, I can tell you.”

Great Granny Isla explained The Queen's duties in more detail to Isabella.

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

*Reference box:*

### **Parliamentary duties**

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

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

"I love that picture, you two were married for so long!" smiled Isabella.

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

Isabella remembered reading that The Queen was married, "How long?"

Great Granny Isla passed Isabella a photograph of The Queen and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. "73 years! What a handsome pair – the future queen and the

handsome sailor! They married in 1947, the year before my own wedding. Such a long, happy partnership!”

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

Speech bubble, Great Granny: “You’ve read fairy tales about princes and princesses, great love stories that stand the test of time. Love changes people’s lives. 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 and cousin come over to see the Treasures Box to find memorabilia to take into school for a special Jubilee Show and Tell. Illustration to show a mix of boys, girls, ethnicities, all making their selections for Show and Tell from the Treasures Box.**

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

They all gave Isabella and 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,” one of Isabella’s friends 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 fruitcake for everyone. Isabella proudly showed her cousin and her friends 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 the special Jubilee Show and Tell,” suggested Isabella.

Isabella’s 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.

“Aha! 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. This time we’re doing a Show and Tell for the Platinum Jubilee celebrations.”

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?”

Rhys rummaged around in the box while Isabella and her 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!” they all said together.

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 Treasures 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 didn’t join them for their day in the city, but Isabella and Rhys promised to video call her for the best bits.

Sitting on the top deck of the 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... The Tower of London... ooh that is where they keep The Crown Jewels! Over there is the London Eye... Buckingham Palace...”

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

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

Isabella and Rhys repeated this information to Great Granny.

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

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

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

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

### **Page 42 – Chapter 2 last page**

A map of the UK showing Royal-related homes, castles, residences, and stately homes 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 and retreats**

## **England:**

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

## **Scotland**

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

## **Northern Ireland**

- Hillsborough Castle – County Down
- Carrickfergus Castle – County Antrim
- Shane's Castle – County Antrim

## **Wales**

- Llwynywermod – Carmarthenshire, private home of Charles, The Prince of Wales
- Pembroke Castle – Pembrokeshire, birthplace of Henry VII
- Strata Florida Abbey – Ceredigion
- Caernarfon Castle – Caernarfon

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

“What an incredible woman!” exclaimed Isabella.

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

**Speech bubble, Isabella:** “You became a nurse when times were tough, Great Granny. Just like Princess Elizabeth became Queen in sad circumstances. It’s very inspiring!”

**46–47 – 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. On a trip to the local museum, she and her classmates were given a replica wartime ration book to keep. During the war some foods, like sugar and meat, were very scarce. Ration books set out what people could buy each week, so that everything was shared out fairly.

Isabella leafed through the pages.

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

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

“That sounds terrible, Great Granny 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 really scary,” Isabella frowned as she was reading.

“It was, but we just had to keep calm and carry on! 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 Princess Elizabeth as a teenager. “This picture was taken during World War II. She 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 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, a branch of the Army in which women served in World War II. She was the first woman in the Royal Family to

become an active-duty member of the British Armed Forces. She got her hands dirty as a mechanic, and also passed the military driving test to work as a driver.

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

Great Granny nodded, “I agree. But things have changed a lot since then. Over the years, campaigners have fought hard to bring about equality. Now boys and girls can study whatever subjects they want to. In the past, women weren’t allowed to vote either.”

“What do you mean?” asked Isabella.

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

Great Granny 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 monarchy gave preferential treatment to princes over princesses. This meant the first son of a monarch would become heir to the throne, instead of his older sister. In 2013, the British Parliament passed the Succession to the Crown Act to stop this kind of inequality. Now, the eldest child, whether a boy or a girl, takes the throne. As The Queen’s eldest child,

Prince Charles is first in line to the throne. His eldest child, Prince William, is second in line to the throne.

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

“Yes, and it was Queen Elizabeth II who championed the Act all the way through. The Queen became the monarch because she was the oldest of two daughters and there were no sons. But 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 even 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: “The Prince of Wales will be the future king because he is 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**

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

- **1928 Right to vote**

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

- **1936 Crowned king**

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

- **1939 World War II**

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

- **1940 Rationing introduced**

Rationing is introduced to restrict limited food supplies during wartime.

- **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**

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

- **1948 National Health Service**

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

- **1949 The modern Commonwealth**

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

- **1952 Queen Elizabeth II**

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

- **1953 Mount Everest**

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

- **1953 The Queen's Coronation**

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

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

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

- **1969 Moon landing**

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

- **1979 Mrs Prime Minister**

Margaret Thatcher is the first woman to become Britain's Prime Minister.

- **1981 Royal wedding**

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

- **1982 Mary Rose**

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

- **2000 Millennium celebrations**

New year celebrations around the world mark the 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 to the Crown Act**

The Succession to 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 and they become The Duke and Duchess of Sussex.

- **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.

Isabella speech bubble: “God save our gracious Queen, Long live our noble Queen, God save the Queen!”

Great Granny Isla speech bubble: “Did you know the British national anthem was first performed back in the 18th century?”

**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 o'er

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

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

#### **Chapter 4 –**

#### **Charity and Care (half-page chapter opener)**

**56–57 – Great Granny explains the incredible charity work of The Queen and the Royal Family, 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 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! I’ve always loved the work of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, saving lives at sea, so I’ve given them a regular donation for many years now... wait a second!” Great Granny Isla 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 is among the world’s biggest charity supporters, helping her charities raise more than £1.4 billion. The Queen is patron of more than 500 British charities, while the Royal Family as a whole supports about 2,500 charities in Britain and another 500 across the Commonwealth and worldwide.

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

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

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

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

“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 the 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.”

Laurence Binyon, 1914

### **The Prince's Trust**

The Prince's Trust was set up by The Prince of Wales in 1976 to support young people aged 11 to 30 who are either facing difficulties at school or unemployment. An annual awards ceremony is held to honour young people who have faced these hardships and worked through them. By 2019, more than 1 million young people had benefited from the support of the Trust, setting up their own businesses or receiving skills training.

### **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 our 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 Prince of Wales and The 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 Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh, set up The Duke of Edinburgh's Award to recognize young people for their achievements. Following his death in 2021, Prince Philip's legacy will continue in the 144 countries that run this scheme.

Isabella speech bubble, “At school we wear poppies and have a two-minute silence to remember the people who served and died in wars.”

Great Granny Isla speech bubble, “I’ve heard you can do some really fun things for The Duke of Edinburgh’s Award at secondary school, Isabella.”

**60–61 – 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 1837.

• **Friends of the Elderly**

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 UK**

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

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

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

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

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

“Yes, she does,” replied Great Granny 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 that had formed an organisation called the European Union (EU). Shortly after, British passports

were changed to red to match all the others in the EU. Then, in 2020, the UK left the EU – the vote to decide this was called “Brexit”, which is short for “Britain’s Exit”. The 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](http://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! Just look at this!” exclaimed 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?” thought Isabella out loud.

“‘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 pointed out. “She likes to have fun, too. Have you heard of James Bond?”

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

“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 into the Olympic Games?”

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 medal 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.

Granny Granny Isla speech bubble: “Princess Anne competed in the 1976 Montreal Olympics and rode The Queen’s horse, Goodwill, in the equestrian three-day event. Her daughter, Zara Philips, won a silver medal in the same event at the 2012 Olympics!”

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## **The Commonwealth Games**

The Olympics isn’t the only sporting event attended by The Queen. In fact, since 1970, Her Majesty has been present at either the opening or closing ceremony of the Commonwealth Games. Every four years, countries from all over the Commonwealth come together and compete in this multi-sport event. This is a spectacular festival of sport that celebrates the countries and people of the Commonwealth.

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

**Australia** is one of only six countries to have attended all the Commonwealth Games since it began in 1930. It is the most successful nation to take part, winning more than 2,000 medals in total, and has hosted the Games a record five times (1938, 1962, 1982, 2006, and 2018).

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

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

Weightlifter **Marcus Stephen** of Nauru, the smallest country in the Commonwealth, won 12 medals at the Games between 1990 and 2022. His achievements helped Nauru reach 22nd place on the all-time Commonwealth Games medal table. Stephen later became the 11th President of Nauru.

Although boxing was one of the first sports to be included at the Commonwealth Games, **women’s boxing** did not make its debut until the 2014 Games in Glasgow, where Britain’s Nicola Adams became the first-ever women’s Commonwealth boxing champion.

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

The 2014 Games also saw **Kiribati** win its first ever medal, with David Katoatau winning gold in the men's 105 kg weightlifting competition. This was also Kiribati's first gold medal in any global sporting event.

Great Granny speech bubble: "If we're lucky, we could get tickets to the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham this summer!"

## **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 Sunday afternoon. Great Granny Isla was serving up her chickpea curry, as Isabella sat at the kitchen table talking to Rhys on a video call.

Great Granny Isla walked across to Isabella and watched her great grandchildren with affection as they 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 round 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. They had both taken television 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 devices made a difference to our lives."

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

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

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

“So much has happened in my lifetime. Travel by planes, boats, and trains has become so much easier, cheaper, and quicker over the years. Now people have even been into space! There are medical marvels to keep people healthy and incredible technologies to keep life interesting. The world is a different place today...”

**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 we see today.

#### **• 1928 Penicillin discovery**

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

#### **• 1930 Jet engine**

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

#### **• 1951 Zebra crossing**

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

#### **• 1953 DNA structure**

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

- **1955 Hovercraft**

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

- **1959 Mini**

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

- **1967 Supersize screens**

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

- **1978 Bionic ear**

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

- **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.

- **1987 Sight-savers**

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

- **1989 World Wide Web**

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

- **1996 Wind-up radio**

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

- **1996 Animal cloning**

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

- **1997 Harry Potter**

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

- **2015 Space visit**

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

- **2021 Space tourism**

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

Isabella speech bubble on left of timeline: "I remember having antibiotics when I wasn't well – they worked a treat. Thank you, Mr Fleming!"

Great Granny speech bubble on right of timeline: "How exciting, a trip to Space! I wonder if there is room for me on the next flight?"

**74–75 – Great Granny highlights major advances and events in the wider world, including the 1969 Moon landing, England winning the 1966 World Cup, and the construction of the Channel Tunnel.**

**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 around the 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 Isabella. "Every time something happened that impressed or inspired me I bought a postcard and put it in the box. Look at all of these incredible events and inventions..."

Great Granny Isla inspected the first postcard. "Ooooh look at the England football team there at Wembley in 1966. That was the only time they have ever won the World Cup. Your Great Grandpa Charlie bought this for me – he loved football!"

"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. US astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin from the Apollo 11 mission made history as the first humans to walk on the Moon.

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

Isabella and Great Granny Isla got to their feet and both pretended to be on the Moon, moving around really slowly and lifting their legs as high as they could, which wasn't very high in Great Granny 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!" exclaimed Isabella. She held out a new postcard. "What about this one?"

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

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

Isabella put the postcards back in the box and sighed, "It 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.**

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

"I know who the current Prime Minister is!" remembered Isabella.

"I know you do, but there have been many others. You can see them all on your phone I'm sure," Great Granny 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–present (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. 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 recognized 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 one of the greatest titles that The Queen can give anyone. In medieval times, knighthoods were given to the bravest soldiers in battle. Today, people are recognized for their outstanding contributions in all different fields. Men are called Sir, while women are named Dame.”

“That sounds very special!”

“It certainly does. They are given a knighthood or damehood in a special ceremony held by The Queen or another member of the Royal Family,” explained Great Granny Isla.

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

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

*Reference panel showing biographies across a range of genres:*

**Sport:**

**• Sir Mo Farah**

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

**• Dame Tanni Grey-Thompson**

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

- **Sir Andy Murray**

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

- **Dame Mary Peters**

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

### **Music:**

- **Sir Elton John**

English 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 was awarded a damehood in 2020 for her services to entertainment, charity, and cancer research.

- **Dame Shirley Bassey**

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

### **Television:**

- **Dame Maggie Smith**

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

- **Sir Lenny Henry**

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

### **Design:**

- **Dame Vivienne Westwood**

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

- **Sir David Adjaye**

Ghanaian–English 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 Chris Whitty took a major role in managing the COVID-19 pandemic, including regular updates at televised press conferences, and was knighted in 2022.

#### **• Dame Sarah Gilbert**

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

#### **• Dame Jane Goodall**

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

#### **• Sir David Attenborough**

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

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

“A fine choice. His programmes are excellent, aren’t they?”

### **Page 80 – Chapter 5 last page**

#### **Young heroes**

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

**Tobias Weller** was 11 when he became the youngest person ever to be awarded a British Empire Medal. Tobias, who has cerebral palsy, completed two marathons and an ironman challenge to raise more than £150,000 for charities. Wow!

13 year-old **Jonjo Heuerman** raised money for cancer research by cycling thousands of miles all across Britain. He received a BEM in 2019 for his epic pedalling exploits.

During the COVID pandemic, A-level student **Muhammad Kamil Ali** gave free tuition to other young people who were struggling while their schools were closed. He was awarded a BEM for his generous gesture.

Amelia Collins-Patel was only 22 when she was awarded her MBE in 2021. During the COVID pandemic, she had the bright idea of setting up chat sessions for young people who felt lonely and cut off from their friends during lockdowns.

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

**Max Woosey** was 10 years old when began raising money for his local hospice by camping out. During his 640-night camp-a-thon, Max pitched his tent at London Zoo and even in the Prime Minister's garden at 10 Downing Street. He received a BEM for his incredible efforts.

New Zealander **Alexia Hibertidou** received a Queen's Young Leaders Award in 2018 for setting up an organization that helps girls to succeed in maths, STEM, technology, and business.

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

After teenager **Stephen Sutton** was diagnosed with cancer, he became a blogger and fundraiser and helped to raise an awesome £5 million for the Teenage Cancer Trust charity. After Stephen died at the age of 19, the Queen awarded him an MBE.

## **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! We've been looking forward to it for such a long time!"

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 a longer bank holiday to allow for four days of celebrations! You know we love a party!” squealed Great Granny Isla.

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

“Of course, Her Majesty wouldn’t miss the horse-racing!” Great Granny Isla pointed out.

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

“How magical!” exclaimed Great Granny Isla. “Don’t forget there is a Platinum Party at the Palace with a live concert broadcast from Buckingham Palace.”

“Wow! Imagine getting tickets for that one!”

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

“Thank you!” laughed Isabella. “I do accept your invitation!”

“Let’s start making new flags and bunting... the countdown begins now!”

**84–85 – 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 treasures 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 Isabella, may you fill up your own Treasures Box with a lifetime of happy memories."

Isabella was thrilled. Her eyes glistened 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 Isla had done so many years ago. History was repeating itself in the most wonderful way. Isabella couldn't wait to create her own collection of magic memories and treasured times...

### **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, organization, 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."

"Good memories are our second chance at happiness."

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

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

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

## **88-89 – Find out more**

Reference spread of places to visit, castles, museums etc around the UK.

### 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 and 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

## **Let's Party!**

Who doesn't love a party? The Queen's Platinum Jubilee will include celebrations across the UK and Commonwealth countries. Bring on the puddings, parades, and parties!

### **The Platinum Pudding competition**

Budding chefs aged 8+ across the UK can enter the Platinum Pudding competition to make the most delicious dessert dedicated to The Queen. This follows Coronation Chicken, dreamed up for the Queen's Coronation in 1953. Dame Mary Berry is among the judges with the mouthwatering job of choosing a winner.

### **The Queen's Birthday Parade**

At Trooping the Colour, more than 1,400 soldiers, 200 horses, and 400 musicians will stage a parade for Her Majesty in front of celebrating crowds. This will end with the Royal Air Force (RAF) fly-past, as The Queen and Members Of The Royal Family enjoy the best views from the Buckingham Palace balcony.

### **Platinum Jubilee Beacons**

More than 1,500 beacons will shine across the UK, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and every capital city of the Commonwealth countries. The Principal beacon will blaze at Buckingham Palace.

### **Platinum Jubilee Celebration – A Gallop Through History**

In the grounds of Windsor Castle, at least 500 horses and 1,000 performers from the Armed Forces, Commonwealth nations, and Europe will stage a special show for Her Majesty.

### **Platinum Party at the Palace**

A live concert from Buckingham Palace will bring together legendary musicians and entertainers to celebrate The Queen's record-breaking reign.

### **The Platinum Jubilee Pageant**

The story of The Queen's reign will be told in a Platinum Pageant through London. The 'River of Hope' showcases 200 silk flags moving down The Mall like a flowing river. Primary and secondary school children can send in pictures of their hopes and dreams for our world over the next 70 years to feature on the flags.

### **The Queen's Green Canopy**

More than 60,000 trees have been planted in the UK already for this project to "plant a tree for the Jubilee". Every single tree planted is recorded on a digital Queen's Green Canopy map, which will be given to Her Majesty at the end of the Jubilee year.

### **The Big Jubilee Lunch**

The Big Lunch, an annual community project that brings people together, invites everyone everywhere to celebrate the Platinum Jubilee with street parties, picnics, afternoon teas, and

barbecues. Like Great Granny Isla enjoying her Joyful Jubilee Lunch, this is the perfect opportunity to share food and fun with family, friends, and neighbours.

Wherever you are and whatever you're doing, enjoy the celebrations!

### **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

### **94-95 Index**

### **p.96 Endmatter, credits**